# The Courier-Journal.

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## OREIGN AFFAI

**Yesterday's Status of the European Muddle.**

**France Waits for Prussia and Prussia for France.**

**Rapid Movements of Troops on the Frontier.**

**Thiers' Anti-War Speech Condemned by His Constituents.**

**Rumors of Alliances.**

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

LONDON, July 19.—The Shipping Gazette thinks the Germans are fortunate because so many of their merchant vessels were bought from Americans during the recent rebellion, which may now be covered by the American flag.

The London Post is skeptical touching the news received from France and Prussia. It ascribes the bulk of the dispatches to speculators.

BERLIN, July 19.—Last evening King William made a speech to a great number of the people of Berlin, who came to congratulate him. He said he was not responsible for the war which had just broken out. He might personally be passive under the outrage, but Germany, even from beyond the sea, had spoken. Sacrifices were sure. Prussia had been spoiled by her rapid victories in two wars, and perhaps a worse fate awaited her now. He, however, knew what to hope from God, the army and the people.

A French proclamation for the purpose of exciting the people to revolt had been distributed in Hanover.

The Liberte publishes a statement to the effect that General Chargarriere will probably be appointed Minister of War, vice Le Bouf, who takes command in the field.

PARIS, July 19, 2:30 P. M.—Up to this time no skirmish has occurred between the hostile forces.

Hesse Darmstadt withdrew her agent from Paris to-day.

There is nothing certain yet about the departure of the Emperor for the scene of war. It is not likely he will set out for the front till everything is ready there for active operations.

Several Prussian agents in this city who were suspected of plotting and distributing money, have been arrested.

The Marseillaise appeared this morning for the first time in several weeks. It was promptly seized.

Prince Napoleon is expected here to-morrow. It is said he will receive a command.

PARIS, July 19.—Baron Rothschild, who was a member of the jury of the High Court, did not attend, and was fined five thousand francs.

The public and private subscriptions to various charitable projects incident to war, are liberal in all parts of the country. The Duke de Mortmart has given one hundred thousand francs to one of these funds. Many persons agreed to pay certain sums daily during the war, and others pay double taxes. Many manufacturers continue the wages of employes who enlist.

A large number of the constituents of Thiers, who voted for him last election, demand his retirement from the Corps Legislatif on the grounds that he has outraged the patriotic sentiment of the country by his recent speech against war.

Deputies to the Corps Legislatif are seeking for commissions in the army. M. Duvernois has applied for a command in the Ordnance Corps.

The Journal Officiel to-day has a significant article on the attitude of Holland, with which it professes to be pleased, and continues: "But no one can ignore the ambitious designs of Prussia against the independence of Holland. Bismarck wished to make that generous and illustrious little nation submit as the Danish duchies were forced to submit. He wished to render Holland a naval State of the North German Confederation, and under the pretext of establishing closer commercial relations to place Prussian custom officers at Amsterdam. The patriotic emotion aroused in the Netherlands at the time of Luxemburg will also be remembered, nor will it be forgotten that without the firm stand taken by France, the policy of Prussia would lead to results fatal to the independence and autonomy of the Netherlands. The cabinet of the Hague is on its guard and will not fail to maintain the real interests of the country.

The same paper has the following in relation to Switzerland: "We learn from several Swiss cantons, and particularly from Neufchatel, that the military measures of the Federal Government are not directed against France, but are inspired by friendly neutrality. Switzerland knows she has nothing to fear from France, her natural ally and firm friend. The measures taken by Switzerland to secure the respect of Prussia nor her neutrality are in our favor, as by her geographical position. She protects an important portion of our frontier. The friendly feeling of the Spanish people towards France is also pointed out by the Journal, which says: "We hear from Spain how carefully, in our present conflict, our Government and Chamber have avoided any acts or expression of unfriendliness toward that power. This results from the feeling of sympathy between the two nations."

PARIS, July 19, Evening.—The Empress has sent fifty thousand francs to the society for the aid of the wounded.

The report published in the morning journals that Earl Granville had an interview with the Emperor yesterday was untrue. Lord Granville has not been in the city.

LONDON, July 19, P. M.—The panic which commenced in the markets here and at Liverpool yesterday continues to-day, and was increased by the rumor, to which some credit is given, that there is an understanding between France and Austria.

PARIS, July 19, P. M.—The Emperor held another council of Ministers to-day.

Prince Napoleon has arrived, and had a long interview with the Emperor. It is understood that a corps d'armee will be immediately formed and placed under the command of the Prince.

A grand dinner was given by the Emperor at St. Cloud yesterday after the council of war. The principal officers of the regiments of the line and the Imperial Guard, who are on the eve of leaving Paris, were present. They testified in a most enthusiastic manner their devotion to the Emperor. The band played the Marseillaise.

The Corps Legislatif yesterday adopted the projects of law submitted and the credits asked by the Government, and to-day the Senate concurred in the action of the Corps.

The journals protest against the act for the regulation of the press in time of war.

There are rumors that Denmark is giving way to the influence of England.

Russia so far has shown no signs of swerving from neutrality.

It is reported that the Ambassadors of Baden, Saxony, Hesse, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg have been ordered to quit Paris.

The La Liberte says the official declaration of war will not be communicated to the Chambers till an answer has been returned from Prussia.

The Cabinet of Berlin having received notice of the declaration, Deputy Dreatte, it is said, intends to move that the Chambers, during the war, may be represented by a permanent committee of Senators and Deputies.

The Le Public announces that the French Government has given Don Carlos orders to leave the country.

PARIS, July 19.—Official notice of the declaration of war by France against Prussia was sent yesterday to the European powers. France has notified Prussia that she will not use explosive bullets if Prussia will not.

After the first battle has been fought all the powers of Europe will make an effort to stop the conflict.

French journals have received orders to publish no information concerning military movements.

The Catholics of the South German States are opposed to Prussia.

Eight Prussian officers have been seized in Strasbourg as spies.

One hundred thousand volunteers have enrolled their names in Paris and departments.

BRUSSELS, July 19.—France has communicated to the powers a notification that she has entered into reciprocal engagements with Belgium and Holland insuring their neutrality. France is also in active negotiations with Russia to obtain her formal promise of neutrality.

**SPAIN.**

MADRID, July 19.—The workingmen made a demonstration yesterday. They marched through the streets bearing banners, on which were written, "The people are dying of hunger." In front of the Ministry of the Interior and other public departments, they halted and demanded employment. Their conduct was orderly and their manifestation without disturbance.

PARIS, July 19.—Don Carlos, the Spanish agitator, is in Paris.

**FRANCE.**

PARIS, July 19.—In the High Court of Justice, at Blois, yesterday, at the commencement of proceedings, M. Arago moved that, in view of the approach of war and the consequent agitation of the country, the trial of persons accused of conspiracy be postponed. The court, after consideration, denied the motion, and the trial proceeded.

**ROME.**

ROME, July 18, via PARIS July 19.—The Council held a public session to-day, at which five hundred and thirty-eight Fathers were present. The Schema de Eclesia Christi was adopted by five hundred and thirty-six to two, and was approved as a constitution of the church by the Pope, who pronounced a short allocution.

**RUSSIA.**

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—Advices from the agricultural districts of Northern and Central Russia represent the crops as looking well, and promises a yield above the average.

**MORNING REPORT.**

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Tribune's London special this morning says: Private letters from Paris represent the prospect of serious trouble between France and England. The French government is furious at the tone of the English papers, and threaten to refuse all applications from Englishmen for army passes. Certain members of the House of Commons held a meeting yesterday to consider the propriety of holding a large gathering to express sympathy with Prussia, and prominent members have written letters approving the project. The working-men propose holding a similar meeting. The feeling in London against France is intense, and the universal belief is that troops recently called home from English Colonies have been concentrated in anticipation of the present war. Great Britain has now at home depots ninety-five thousand troops, and can muster about three hundred thousand. Great activity in the navy. It is reported that secret instructions have been given to the French officers that troops shall divide all land they conquer.

PARIS, July 18.—According to a statement in La Liberte this morning neither France nor Prussia has yet issued a formal proclamation nor committed a technical act of war. Each power hesitates to appear the aggressor. La Liberte shows that both Beneditti and Werther withdrew from their respective posts of their own act, and contradicts the report that passports had been sent to Count de Salames, Charge d'Affaires of the Prussian delegation, who up to last night remained at the embassy in Paris.

La Liberte looks on the fact as one of much significance, and explains it as follows: Count de Sa'ames declares that his Government does not wish to begin war; that it does not wish to assume the responsibility, and still relies on the wisdom and conciliatory spirit of the Emperor. In accordance with this, the Prussian Charge d'Affairs admits that he had been instructed not to ask for his passports, but if the Court of the Tuilleries goes to take the initiatory and send him passports, he will consider it an act of expulsion, and will withdraw with the entire legation.

LONDON, July 19, 3 A. M.—French ironclads are cruising on the Dogger Bank, in the North Sea, to pick up German vessels. The German press is filled with seemingly unaffected complaint of falsehood and trickery, by which France seeks to place the responsibility of beginning the war on Germany.

This situation, however, cannot last long. The Chambers had expected to receive to-morrow a proclamation by the Emperor declaring war, which of course will put an end to all diplomatic delay.

The ministry have submitted to the Corps Legislatif the project of also prohibiting the publication in public journals of information regarding the movement of troops and military operations. Violations of this law are to be punished by a fine of from 1 to 10,000 francs, and a second offense will render the journal liable to suspension.

The Minister of Finance has asked of the Corps a supplemental credit on the year 1870 of four hundred and forty million francs for the war budget, sixty million francs for the navy, five million for the Ministry of Finances, and 400,000 for the Ministry of the Interior.

It is asserted that soon as the Corps Legislatif has disposed of the above business together with the budget of Paris it will adjourn for the municipal election, after which the session will be resumed and any additional legislation necessary to sustain the Government in emergency will be attended to.

Patriotic subscriptions for the army continue to be taken up throughout the country and large sums of money have already been received. Journalists of Paris and provinces have appointed a committee to receive subscriptions, with Emile D. Girardine president. The Prefect of the Seine has placed an office in the public building at the service of the committee for collection of subscriptions.

PARIS, EVE, July 19.—A committee of Ministers and Council of war was held at the Tuilleries to-day, at which the Emperor presided.

LONDON, July 19.—A cable special to the Herald says, General Moltke stated in the Prussian Cabinet Council that Prussia was never better prepared for war than at the present time.

According to private information received in this city, the French army has a start of five days on the Prussians.

There are rumors in circulation that the French troops have commenced bombarding the town of Saar Louis.

Crown Prince Frederick William has departed from Munich; chief command of the South German armies has been conferred on him. His cousin Prince Frederick Charles is to command the troops of the North. Prussian troops are passing westward, some have received counter orders which are perhaps on account of apprehensions respecting Austria.

LONDON, July 19.—The steamer Union, of the North German Lloyd, is at Bremen and will not leave for New York until further orders.

PARIS, July 19.—The morning journals say the Prussians now in France will not be expelled from the country if they observe strict neutrality. No diplomat or other foreigner will be allowed in French camps.

La Liberte, Thiers' party organ, gives the following French programme: The army will first enter Hesse to neutralize the Southern States of Germany, and then occupy and fortify Frankfort. From this point they will sweep all the Prussian territory to the left of the Rhine, then enter Prussia by way of Westphalen, and the reconstruction of the Rhinish Confederation will follow.

La Patria this morning says that the Prussian Embassador at Vienna, now here on passage, started last night for Berlin with an official declaration of war. The Journal du Soir says that Washburne, the American Minister, has agreed to protect Prussian subjects now in France, and adds that Washburne has certainly not made such promise without having first obtained consent of the French government.

LONDON, July 19.—The report that Earl Granville has remonstrated with Prussia is denied.

HAMBURG, July 19.—The steamship Allamania from New York via Plymouth arrived yesterday afternoon. The Cambria left Havre Saturday noon for New York.

PLYMOUTH, July 19.—The steamship New York of the North German Lloyd, from New York, arrived here safely this morning. It is not yet decided whether she will attempt to reach Bremen.

PARIS July 19.—Earl Granville arrived from London yesterday and had a three hours' conference with the Emperor.

The Emperor yesterday received a deputation of officers of the National Guard of Paris. In response to their congratulations he said that he relied upon the National Guard, and that upon them devolved the protection of the capital during the war.

The Minister of War has asked the Corps Legislatif for an increase of the military class of 1870 from ninety to one hundred and forty thousand men, and that contingent may be called out to serve till January 1st, 1871. The Patrie says that Napoleon's address to the people will not be published until he has departed for the front.

LONDON, July 19.—Lloyd's line exact from five to ten guineas on premium shipping.

The Times this morning abandons all hope of mediation. The sword must now decide.

PARIS, July 19.—The Journal Officiel announces that the Emperor has decided not to receive, either in Imperial quarters or quarters of general officers, any volunteer or foreign officer, or any one not belonging to the French army.

M. Thiers publishes this morning an indignant denial of having received, as stated by Figaro, a letter from the King of Prussia thanking him for his speech against war.

When the Emperor quitted the Tuilleries to-day to return to St. Cloud he was loudly cheered by the people.

**FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.**

LONDON, July 19, 5 P. M.—Consols, 89¼. American securities are flat and nominal. Bonds—'62s, 81; '65s, old, 81; '67s, 81; 10-40s, 79. Stocks are flat; Erie, 15; Illinois Central, 104; Atlantic and Great Western, 20. Linseed cake is firm. Tallow is easier at 46s. Calcutta linseed is firmer. Turpentine is firmer.

PARIS, July 19.—Rentes opened at 65f 90c, and closed at 65f 95c, and a shade firmer.

LIVERPOOL, July 19, 5 P. M.—Cotton is entirely nominal and too irregular to quote. Sales of 5,000 bales, all to the trade, and none for speculation and export. Wheat—11s 2d@11s 3d for red winter; 12s for California; 10s 6d for red. Western flour 26@27s. Corn 36s.

## CHARLESTOWN, IND.

**Arrest of a Forger from Kentucky—He Hangs Himself in Jail.**

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CHARLESTOWN, IND., July 19.—A forger named Freeman, from Henry county, Ky., was arrested here to-day by United States shal Eddy, of that county. The forgery was a note, which he traded off for a horse and got some money to boot. Eddy left here this evening, and took the horse that Freeman had when arrested. He had no authority from Kentucky for his proceedings.

LATER—Freeman hung himself in the county jail at Lexington, Ind., to-day. He was found swinging by a suspender.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

**The Arbitrary Action of a Presumptious Officer.**

RALEIGH, July 19.—The counsel for the citizens arrested in Alamance county by Kirk, who, by order of Gov. Holden, refuses to regard the writs of habeas corpus issued in their behalf, argued the matter before the Chief Justice to-day. The issue involved seems to be whether an attachment shall be issued against the Governor or Kirk. The Governor's counsel will close the argument to-morrow morning. The feeling is most intense on the subject, and the people await with deep anxiety the decision of the Chief Justice.

News received this evening states that Graham, the county seat of Alamance, has been placed under martial law by Kirk. The court-house was seized, and the whole town strictly guarded. A military commission has been organized, consisting mainly of Kirk and his officers, to try citizens now under arrest. Additional news has been received that Hon. John Kerr, Hon. P. Hill, Sheriff Griffith and several other prominent conservative citizens of Caswell county were arrested at Yanceyville, yesterday, by Kirk. Congressional candidates in that district were speaking in the court-house, when Kirk surrounded it with soldiers and made the arrest.

## CHICAGO.

**Excitement Among the Europeans—A Dispatch from King William—Sheridan Going to the seat of War.**

CHICAGO, July 19.—Intelligence from the seat of the impending conflict in Europe continues to excite lively interest in this city, particularly among the German population. The various daily journals have to employ their utmost capacity to supply the demand, and large numbers crowd around the Bulletin boards to learn the latest news. The interest and excitement are scarcely less than during the inauguration and progress of our war.

In response to a dispatch sent by the Germans of Chicago on Sunday last to King William of Prussia, the following telegram was received last evening:

*Berlin, July 18, 1870.—To Edmund Jussen and Others:* I thank you, and feel convinced that Germany will answer the hopes of her countrymen beyond the sea.

[Signed] WILLIAM REX.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, having obtained permission from the War Department to visit Europe and observe the military operations in progress there, will leave this city to-morrow evening, and proceed to the seat of war without delay. He will be accompanied by a single member of his staff, and will visit both the French and Prussian armies. The General will pay his own expenses.

**The Saratoga Races.**

SARATOGA, July 19.—The hurdle race to-day was won by Tobra against Gerald, second, and Morris, third. Time, 3:37.

The selling race—three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds—was won by His Lordship. Time, 1:18¼.

The Sequel stakes—two miles, for three-year olds—was won by Maggie B. Time, 3:37½. Large attendance.

## WASHINGTON.

**France and Prussia to Respect the Paris Treaty.**

**Mr. Freilinghuysen Accepts the English Mission.**

**Alarming State of Affairs in North Carolina.**

**Preparations of Both Parties for the Fall Campaign.**

**The Probabilities of an Indian War.**

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE PARIS CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The State Department to-day received a dispatch from Mr. Hoffman, the acting minister at Paris, stating that France has decided to respect the treaty of the congress of Paris of 1856, which establishes the principle that the goods of an enemy are free from seizure under a neutral flag, unless they are contraband of war, and neutral goods not thus contraband are not liable to capture even on board an enemy's ship. Similar advices from Bismarck are also at hand. The following, however, is the definition of the treaty referred to, and to which the leading European powers gave their assent. The United States, unwilling to give up the right of privateering and to issue letters of marque and reprisal, never became a party to the compact, which is:

1st. Privateering is and remains abolished.

2d. The neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

3d. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag.

4th. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the port of the enemy.

FRELINGHUYSEN.

The new Minister to England, ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, was yesterday, and for the first time, officially notified of his appointment, which he decides to accept. He has informed the Secretary of State that he had not solicited the appointment and it had therefore been made without his knowledge; and while his inclinations did not tend in that direction he would yield his private objections and personal interests to what the Government deemed paramount considerations and accept the position. Mr. F. has therefore received his commission, and will in a short time be handed his instructions, which, so far as the Alabama claims are concerned, it is said, will be a duplication of those which Mr. Motley failed to carry out. Mr. F. will not leave for London for some weeks.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Advices received here from North Carolina are of somewhat an alarming character. The Governor of the State has proclaimed martial law and suspended the writ of habeas corpus in several counties, and placed in command of a disorganized body of men called the State militia a Colonel Kirk, who was somewhat notorious in the Tennessee troubles. Some of the conservative citizens, who are merely charged with being connected with the so-called Kuklux, have been arrested without process of law, confined in jail and denied a hearing even. It is telegraphed that the Raleigh Standard of yesterday announces on the authority of Colonel Robert Douglas, the President's private secretary, that these proceedings have the full approval of Gen. Grant, who will, on the application of the Governor, order U. S. troops into North Carolina. The Conservatives charge that the whole trouble is manufactured in order that the Radicals may carry the election next month.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

Both political campaign committees are organizing here for the fall elections. Senator Wilson, chairman of the Republican Committee, is writing an address reviewing the work of the session just ended, claiming that it reduced taxation eighty millions, restored the last of the reconstructed States, &c., and ought to be indorsed in October and November.

The Democrats will issue no address beside that already signed by the Democratic Senators and members of Congress on the 24th of June, but will distribute campaign documents, etc. The latter committee desire the name and postoffice address of the chairman of every Democratic State and county committee, and of all Democratic and conservative candidates for Congress. These may be sent to Hon. Samuel J. Randall, chairman, in this city.

THE CABINET.

Considerable speculation has been indulged in regarding the Cabinet meeting of to-day, but it may be relied upon that only business of a routine character was transacted. It was stated by the President that this would in all probability be the last meeting for two weeks, and the last meeting of all the members for even a longer time, as several of the Cabinet officers will be absent themselves at different periods during the summer.

APPOINTMENTS.

Several appointments were determined upon to-day, after which it is not likely any will be made until the first return of the President to Washington. Contrary to the general impression the French and Prussian difficulty was not the subject of attention.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

First Lieutenant Micah R. Brown, of the Engineer Corps, will leave St. Louis for Fort Fetterman, to arrange for making the survey of the treaty reservations of the Creek and Seminole Indians.

PERSONAL.

Representative Adams, of Kentucky, is better. Senator Thurman, of Ohio, and Representatives McNeely and Marshall, of Illinois, left for home to-night.

BANCROFT.

There is no truth in the rumor that the President contemplates recalling Mr. Bancroft, our Minister to Berlin, and sending to that court, in his place, Gen. Schenck.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The probabilities for an Indian war are growing less. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs says the only place he contemplates any trouble is in the Southwest, from the Comanches, Kiowas and Southern Cheyennes. Advices received from Fort Fetterman say that there is no danger of an outbreak in the Soux country. Red Cloud has gone among the Arrapahoes and Cheyennes on a peace mission, and will endeavor to quiet them. This is rather contradictory of the report that he was preparing to go on the war path.

[To the Associated Press.]

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Baron Gerolt officially communicated to the Secretary of State the following telegram:

"BERLIN, July 19, 1870.—To Baron Gerolt, Washington: For your guidance, I have to say that private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by his Majesty's ships without regard to reciprocity.

(Signed) "BISMARCK."

The French Minister called upon the Secretary of State to-day, and verbally informed him that his Government would also respect the treaty of Paris.

RECRUITS.

The Commanding General of the Division of Missouri has been authorized to assign the recruits accumulating at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to the 3d infantry, at Fort Lyon, Colorado, and Camp Supply, Indian Territory, until the companies are filled to fifty men each.

SYMPATHY.

A preliminary meeting was held here to-day, by leading Germans, to make arrangements for holding a meeting in sympathy with and in aid of Prussia. Carl Schurz, after speaking in New York in behalf of the same cause, will address the Germans in Baltimore Friday, returning to Washington Saturday.

THE MAILS.

Mr. Kierhardt, agent of the Hamburg line of steamers, arrived here this morning and had an interview with Baron Gerolt and subsequently with Postmaster General Creswell, whom he informed that it was proposed to dispatch the steamer Silesia to-day with the United States mails. The Postmaster General assented and advised the Postmaster of New York accordingly.

INDIAN MATTERS.

Gen. Grierson writes from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, June 24th: "A small party of Kiowas and Cheyenne Indians attacked several parties, killing one man, but receding when meeting well armed parties." They escaped pursuit of Grierson's force. A party of white thieves attempted to steal horses from Grierson's squad, and, being foiled in the attempt, escaped. Grierson recommends that a strong force be sent to the plains between the Salt and North Forks of Red river, where the Kiowas and Cheyennes are encamped, in order to protect the Indians who desire to separate from war parties. Many young men of the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Comanches, and Sioux are absent from the reservations, their object being to provoke all the tribes into hostility to the whites, but it is believed the Indians on the Fort Sill reservation will remain peaceful. General Grierson says it is intended to prevent, as far as possible, depredations and punish the guilty, pursuing such a policy as to break combinations and to avoid bringing on a general Indian war.

PROTECTION.

Minister Washburne telegraphs to Secretary Fish to-day that he had just returned to Paris. Secretary Fish telegraphed to him, at the request of the North German Government, to permit our Legation to extend to the subjects of the former the same degrees of personal protection in France as was extended to French subjects in Mexico by our Legation in that Republic.

The request at that time, coming from Baron Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is regarded as somewhat singular that this request of North Germany was made on the same day of the same month, July 19, as the request of the French to our Government, in 1867.

Secretary Fish has not, contrary to report, telegraphed to our various legations to observe neutrality in the pending war, nor any any instructions whatever.

FRELINGHUYSEN.

The commission of Mr. Frelinghuysen as Minister to England, was not signed by the President till to-day. He will receive it to-morrow.

M. PARADOL.

The dinner of the Secretary of State in compliment to the new French Minister takes place to-morrow evening, and will be attended by not more than ten persons, including M. Paradol and secretary and his son. Very few of the foreign ministers are in Washington. Mr. Thornton will not be present owing to illness, nor will Baron Gerolt be one of the guests. Senator Sumner, Representative Schenck, Postmaster General, Attorney General, and Secretary of the Interior, and two others will comprise the party.

THE PRESIDENT.

At 6 o'clock this afternoon the President, in company with Secretary Fish, visited the Schutzenfest, where they were received with cheers.

## NEW YORK.

**New York Money and Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, July 19—P. M.

The financial centers to-day opened rather quiet and gold declined from 122¼ to 120¾, when telegrams were received announcing the active preparations of France for an early campaign, which sent up the price to 121¼. Later in the day there was greater excitement, and at the close the activity was equal to any previously witnessed. Private cable telegrams from London reported a panic in the London Stock Exchange, with 5-20 bonds down to 80, the lowest point yet made in the present war excitement. This news was the signal for a general rush to buy gold, and under enormous purchases the market was run up to 123¼, the highest point yet reached on the present movement. The room during this advance was the scene of the most frantic excitement, and the mania to buy gold was greater than any previous time during the war troubles in Europe. There were a number of rumors afloat on the street to-day to the effect that the Treasury would, to-morrow, sell more than one million gold and buy an increased amount of bonds on Thursday next. These rumors could not be traced to any reliable authority.

The shipment of specie to-morrow is variously estimated at from three to four millions.

The money market was active this afternoon at 6@7 per cent on governments and stock collaterals. The reason for this increased activity may be found in the present bull movement in the Gold Room. The short interest there has been largely closed up, and, consequently, the loaning market for gold in the room is somewhat limited to-day. The rates for carrying gold were 7, 6, 5 and 8 per cent per annum and 1-32 per cent per diem.

The gold market was active and excited at the close of the day, with the latest transactions at 123¼.

The gross gold clearances to-day were $162,599,000, which reflects the great activity and excitement of yesterday.

There was considerable irregularity in prices to-day, many German bankers buying governments and then selling again as they received dispatches from Europe.

The market for Government bonds opened quiet, but closed dull and lower under unfavorable advices from London. This afternoon the market was fluctuating. The following were the closing quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons '81 | 112¾@112⅞ | Coupons '67 | 108 @108¼ |
| '62 | 108¾@109 | Coupons '68 | 108½@108¾ |
| '64 | 108¾@109 | Ten-forties | 106¼@106½ |
| '65 | 108¾@109 | Currency 6's | 111 @112 |
| new | 107¾@108 | | |

State bonds are unsettled by the war news, closing dull and lower.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri | 90½@91 | New S. Carolina | 29 @30 |
| Old Tenn. | 63½@65 | Louisiana 6s, old | 71 @ |
| New Tenn. | 60½@ | Louisiana, new | 69 @ |
| Old Virginia | 63 @67 | Georgia 6s | 84 @ |
| New Virginia | 66 @67 | Do 7s | 93½ @ |
| Old S. Carolina | 49¾@50½ | | |

Sterling exchange is dull and nominal at 10¼@10¾ for 3-day bills and 9¼@10¼ for 60-day bills.

The stock market opened active, but became heavy, and at the close there was a pressure to sell. The principal dealings this afternoon were in Lake Shore and Rock Island. The activity in money and the unfavorable news from Europe had a tendency to depress matters generally in the Stock Exchange. The following were the closing prices:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cumberland | 40 | Michigan Central | 114 |
| Western Union Tel. | 34¼ | Lake Shore | 93¾ |
| Quicksilver | 5 | Illinois Central | 135 |
| Mariposa | 6 | Northwestern | 82 |
| Do preferred | 12¼ | Do preferred | 85¾ |
| Adams Express | 67¼ | Rock Island | 111¾ |
| Wells & Fargo Ex. | 14¾ | New Jersey C. | 101¾ |
| Amer. Express | 44 | St. Paul | 61 |
| U. S. Express | 45 | Do preferred | 93 |
| Pacific Mail | 40¼ | Toledo & Wabash | 50¼ |
| N. Y. Central, cons'd. | 95¾ | Fort Wayne | 94¾ |
| N. Y. Central, scrip. | 90¾ | Chicago & Alton | 116 |
| Erie | 22¾ | Do preferred | 116 |
| Hartford & Erie | 3¼ | Ohio & Mississippi | 34 |
| Reading | 98¾ | St. Joe | 91 |

Pacific railroad securities are steady; Union stock 33¾; first mortgage bonds 81¾; Central 84.

Sub-treasury balance, gold........$71,641,612
Currency........11,486,360

Copper at Boston—Calumet 25; Copper Falls 9; Franklin 3; Minnesota ½; Quincy 30¼.

DIED.

Judge Aaron Vanderpool died this morning.

The Superintendent of Police, Jordon, has withdrawn his resignation.

## NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, July 30.

Yesterday morning Judge Hart disposed of four cases for selling liquor on Sunday, and two cases of disorderly.

Justice Monroe has returned from a visit to Kentucky and has again resumed his seat on the judicial bench for the dispensation of justice.

Large shipments of pig iron are daily arriving at the Jeffersonville railroad depot in this city, for the rolling mills.

The Tarascon put off a large lot of lumber on Ramer and Hurley's wharfboat yesterday afternoon.

Judge George V. Howk returned from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, late Saturday night, with his hair cut according to the rules of the prize ring.

The funeral of R. P. Main's infant, which was announced for yesterday afternoon, has been postponed on account of the death of Mr. Main's wife.

Some young men were up before Judge Hart yesterday for disturbing a negro ball in Lonnon's Hall last Saturday night. This is certainly a very delightful occupation for persons boasting of their Caucasian blood.

Mrs. Hahn, a French lady, aged about 80, died very suddenly in the county asylum on Monday from old age and general debility. She had been for many years a resident of this county, and was very generally known. Her husband died in the Louisville asylum about eight years ago.

Miss Annie E. Leak, the armless woman, is stopping at the Commercial House. She is a wonder—eating, sewing, knitting, combing her hair, washing her face and doing many other things with her feet very handily, which a great many people do in a bungling manner with two hands and arms.

Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, while Frederick Pepper, a rolling-mill hand, was skylarking with his wife at home, on Lower Second street, he had his hand so badly cut with a knife that it severed the artery of the hand. Dr. J. H. Lemon was called and staunched the effusion of blood, which was flowing so freely as to severely alarm Mr. Pepper and his family.

The public generally will learn with great regret of the unexpected demise of Mrs. Mattie E., wife of R. P. Main, who died unexpectedly at 1½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is thought that her death was superinduced by the death of her infant son. Mrs. Main was a most estimable lady, and is cut down in the prime of life. See funeral notice on the second page.

Sheriff Fullenlove requests us to say that he is ready to prove by the official record of the court that his charges for official services are all legitimate and will bear the closest scrutiny, and that he does not choose to notice the attacks that are made upon him by irresponsible parties. If any one will make complaint in a proper and legal manner, he is ready to meet it.

The Ledger of last evening has the following items: Flour has advanced fifty cents per barrel in this city. The thermometer reached 94 yesterday afternoon. Some butchers are dissatisfied with the action of the Council in the passage of the ordinance on Monday night regulating the sale of the stalls. Rev. C. B. Davidson, rector of Grace Church, Indianapolis, is in the city. Rev. Haines, agent of the Indianapolis Journal, is in the city.

On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, while Mrs. Moran, wife of Patrick Moran, was lying on the floor of her residence, at the corner of lower Seventh and Chestnut streets, she had a varicose vein in her leg to burst, which caused so copious a hemorrhage that it was necessary to call in the assistance of Dr. J. H. Lemon, or she would have bled to death. Mrs. Moran had been washing all day, and it is presumed that she strained herself in some way. At the time the vein burst, she was lying still on the floor.

Officer Joel D. Smith yesterday received a dispatch from M. B. Cole, of Charlestown, stating that he (Cole) had had a horse stolen from him on Monday night, describing it as follows: White star on the forehead; one hind and one forefoot white. Also a saddle and stiff-bit bridle. Yesterday morning at about four or five o'clock a smooth-faced man, with red hair, offered a horse answering the description of the above horse to Mr. Watson, on the River road, four miles below New Albany. Officer Joseph Matlack has gone in pursuit of the thief.

The traveling show of Miss Leak and Madame Nora, the Bohemian glass-blower, came very near having an untimely dissolution on Monday night. It seems the company went to put up at the Israel House. Mrs. Israel refused to serve Miss Leak's meals in her room, at which the armless girl packed up her duds and tramped off indignantly to the Commercial Hotel. Her companions remonstrated with her, at which she became irate and refused to exhibit in Brook's block, according to announcement, and furthermore threatened to sever her connection with the troupe and go it alone. After some time she let her temper "leak" out and concluded to exhibit.

## JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, July 20.

The Bruner House is being rejuvenated.

The Clark Criminal Court meets in Charlestown on the first Monday in August.

The editorials of the COURIER-JOURNAL on the European difficulties are very [illegible] to a large class of Germans residing in this city.

Street loafers have been blockading the doors of business houses so much lately of an evening as to cause comment among the storekeepers.

James W. House, formerly of Jeffersonville, a clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington, is spending a few days' vacation in the city.

Wm. and Abram Fry, of Utica, start on a trip to Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas next Monday, to look after their real estate in those sections.

Henry Brown and Jennie Pratt, colored, are the last persons receiving marriage licenses in Jeffersonville.

The extreme hot weather seems to affect the quiet of our city favorably. There was no business before the City Court yesterday.

Some young men in the west end of Jeffersonville are organizing an amateur minstrel company.

Elder Shaw will deliver an address in the Christian Church next Sunday afternoon at 3½ o'clock, on Sunday schools and religious interests in general. The public cordially invited.

On Monday night M. B. Cole, of Charlestown, had a fine bay horse stolen from him. It was fifteen hands high, had one white foot, saddle marks, and a blazoned face.

Both of the gentlemen composing the firm of Myers & Rosenthal are confined at home sick. R. M. Rosenthal is suffering with the cholera-morbus, and Mr. J. Myers has inflammation of the bowels.

A prisoner hung himself in the county jail yesterday. The Jeff. reporter was unable to learn the name or particulars of the suicide, but telegraphed to Charlestown for them. See telegraphic dispatches.

A drunken man named John McCune yesterday twice attempted suicide at the Jeffersonville wharf by trying to crawl into the river at the Clay-street dock. A negro twice hauled him out, and was once himself pulled into the river by the intended suicide. Deputy Marshal James Kennedy subsequently arrested McCune and lodged him in jail.

The New Albany Ledger of last evening says: James Smith, who resided about one and a half miles from Charlestown, Clark county, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon. He went home about the middle of the afternoon, and complaining of feeling badly, sat down, telling his daughter to awake him at supper time. After supper was ready the daughter went to call him, but found him dead. His death, it is supposed, was caused by heart disease. Mr. Smith was a highly esteemed citizen, and his sudden and unexpected decease shocked the entire neighborhood in which he resided.

COUNCIL MEETING.

Council met pursuant to adjournment. Present—Mayor Sparks, Burke, Baker, Burlingame, Plumadore, Stratton, Northcutt, and Kelgwin. Absent—Steele and Poindexter.

Report of the Board of Equalization received and concurred in and the same ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

Mr. Baker offered a resolution that the Council accept the proposition of the owners of Central market, giving the city entire control over it. On motion of Mr. Stratton the matter was postponed until next meeting.

The assessor's book for the year 1870 was presented and adopted.

The Street Commissioner was ordered to fill the holes and ponds on Seventh street, between Ohio and Indiana avenues, and between Ohio and Kentucky streets, on Sixth. Also to raise the gutter corner Wall and New Market streets.

On motion of Mr. Burke, the Finance Committee were instructed to introduce an ordinance adopting the proper levy for the year 1870.

On motion of Capt. Northcutt, the Street Commissioner was ordered to lay down a water-way across Penn street, beyond Market.

On motion of Mr. Burke, the Street Commissioner was instructed to notify the contractor (Kennedy) on Locust street to remove the rubbish left by him on said street.

The Pump Committee was instructed to examine in regard to sinking a well on New Market street, between Fulton and Penn.

## Railway News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | GEN. BUELL | 10 A. M. |
| Cincinnati | UNITED STATES | 4 P. M. |
| Green River | FALLS CITY | 5 P. M. |
| Henderson | TARASCON | 5 P. M. |

ARRIVALS—July 19.

Ben Franklin, Cin. Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Nat. Williams, Madison. Jennie Baldwin, Mad.
Falls City, Green river.

DEPARTURES—July 19.

Ben Franklin, Cin. Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Nat. Williams, Mad.

The river is gradually declining—now in the canal 4 feet 8 inches, and 2 feet 8 inches in the pass down the Indian chute. The weather was very hot yesterday, with the mercury at 91 at 2 o'clock.

The Sam. J. Hale is due from Memphis to-day.

The Pink Varble passed Memphis yesterday, and will arrive at this port Friday.

The Virginia, from New Orleans, is due to-morrow night.

We have it from an official source that the canal will be closed next Monday, the 25th.

The towboat Friendship left yesterday evening with 800 tons of pig-iron for Cincinnati.

The expenses of the R. E. Lee on her racing trip were eight thousand dollars in excess of her receipts.

The towboat Stella arrived from below, leaving her tow of empty barges at Rockhaven. The Falls Pilot went down to bring them up.

The Kate Robinson, from St. Louis, is over-due at this port. She was momentarily looked for at dark yesterday evening.

The towboat Hornet No. 2, from New Orleans to Pittsburg, is due with eleven empty barges and two full boats in tow.

Captain Gus Hodges' new New Orleans and Red river packet, "Bertha," will be launched this day at 4 p. m. from Captain Dan Richards' ship yard, at the foot of Shelby street.

Capt. Sterrett's new boat Diana will not get off, as advertised, this evening, but will leave for Houston, Texas, direct, to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock.

Mann W. Satterwhite received a dispatch yesterday from Capt. John Kouns, informing him that the new steamer Tidal Wave would arrive at this port Thursday morning, and leave the same day for New Orleans and Red river, direct.

The Falls City, Capt. Robinson, arrived from Green river yesterday. She had 108 hhds of tobacco and considerable miscellaneous freight for this port. She will leave this afternoon at 5 o'clock, on her return trip.

Messrs. Hemenway & Love's "Shippers' Universal Guide," a respectable-sized book, valuable to shippers by river or rail, is in the hands of the binder, and will soon be in those of subscribers.

The Jennie Baldwin arrived from Madison yesterday evening with Captain Davidson's new boat, J. R. Stuart, in tow. Capt. Pink Varble will attempt to take her over the falls to-day with sweeps.

The St. Louis Republican says: Louisville is making strenuous efforts to control the trade along the White and Arkansas rivers. Four steamers already run from that town to these rivers, and they propose to put on several others. The Little Rock Gazette publishes a letter from an Arkansas merchant, who urges the people of that State to trade at Louisville, and abusing the merchants of St. Louis in no measured terms for the action taken by the chamber of commerce, resolving to refuse credit to Arkansas merchants two years ago.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says: The Transportation Committee of the Board of Trade and representatives of different steamboat lines will meet in a few days to consider ways and means of transporting freight South after the canal is closed. Shippers are apprehensive that unless something is done for their protection they will suffer from exorbitant rates fixed by railroad monopolies, there being no river competition. In this connection we will mention that work on the first section of improvement of the canal has been temporarily stopped by the intervention of the city of Louisville. Unknown to General Weitzel the city had purchased the ground and arranged with the Canal Company for building a basin above the railroad bridge. The contracts were taken with the understanding that the excavations on this section should be dumped on low ground, which the city objected to and stopped the contractors from working on Thursday, since which time operations have been suspended. General Weitzel will be compelled to relet the contract for this section at a higher price, since the excavations must be carried to the opposite bank of the river. This hindrance will not materially retard the progress of the work, but will increase the expenses.

[From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.]

An Old Subscriber, N. O.—I would like your decision upon the following disputed point, which has sprung out of the recent steamboat race from this city to Cairo and St. Louis: A bets B that the Natchez would beat the R. E. Lee, it being understood that the boats would start on a race to Cairo. The Lee arrived first at Cairo, beating the Natchez. A claims a foul on the Lee for this, up-bound boats always wood at the bank, or take flatboats in tow with fuel, which they can not tow at a more rapid rate up stream than four or five miles an hour; and departing from usage the Lee had the Pargoud—the third fastest boat on the river—wooding for her, the last being filled with fuel at a point above Vicksburg, and when the Lee arrived at that point she ran alongside and lashed to the Lee, and the two boats went on at fourteen or fifteen miles an hour for nearly two hours, until the Lee was loaded with fuel. A claims that in the absence of any specific rules laid down for steamboat racing, the general rule must govern; that in foot, rowing, yacht, horse, and other races, a contestant who seeks for and obtains the active assistance and interposition of any outside party or boat, whereby that contestant's speed is accelerated of time saved, is guilty of a foul and loses the race. As a matter of considerable interest to your Southern and Western readers, please decide this. Answer—The point made by A is by no means a frivolous one, but upon full consideration of the facts involved we must decide against him. It appears that the mode of wooding is not invariable. Sometimes the wood is taken on from the wharf, and sometimes a boat containing it is taken in tow, so that there is in the latter case no stoppage. Now, if by diligence and shrewdness the Captain of the R. E. Lee secured a boat to supply him with fuel, so as to avoid some delay, we do not hold that to have been foul. It is not pretended that the wood-boat towed the Lee. If she had done so, it would have been a foul. We cannot find a technical foul, and on the merits the Lee won, for she beat the Natchez more time than the former and the Pargoud were lashed together. Our Southern and Western readers will always find prompt attention paid to matters in which they are interested, and we are glad to find that our decisions are received by them with full faith and confidence. We have earnestly endeavored to make them deserve it.

**River Telegrams.**

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, July 19.—The Monongahela is still declining, with 28 inches in the channel. No arrivals. The Carrie Converse departed last evening for New Orleans, and went through Rowley's channel all right. The Camelia departs for Louisville to-morrow morning with a light trip. Business continues very dull. Weather more moderate. Some indications of rain. Thermometer at noon, 90 in shade.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—River ten feet.

EVANSVILLE, July 19.—Weather cloudy, cloudy for the last 24 hours and very hot and sultry. Mercury 99 from 3 to 5 o'clock. River fallen 8 inches. A heavy storm of wind, with some rain, set in at 5:30, with a threatening aspect of the elements. It is the worst storm of the season. Port list—Tobe Hunt from Nashville; Evansville, Green river and return; Minnesota, Cincinnati to Memphis, 3 a. m.; Kate Robinson, St. Louis to Cincinnati, 8 a. m.; Fayette, Henderson and return; Bermuda, to Cincinnati; Palestine, Louisville and return, 4 p. m.; Pine Bluff, Grand View and return; City of Evansville, Cairo; Sam Orr, Eastport. The packets had generally good trips, and the transient boats were loaded to the water. The Sam Orr went out as the storm opened, and had to back in the teeth of the wind below the mouth of Pigeon creek before she could round to. The wind is whistling as in midwinter. Light rain falling.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 19.—River rising, with 5 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and hot. Arrived—Ella Hughes, Cairo.

CAIRO, July 19.—Allegheny, Devil's Island to Cairo, 11; City of Cairo, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 11; Virginia, New Orleans to Louisville, 11; Nick Wall, Red River to St. Louis, 1 a. m.; Champion, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 12 m.; Collier, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 1 p. m.; Mary Houston, Louisville to New Orleans, 5; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Memphis, 5; Kate Putnam, Pittsburg to St. Louis, 7; Quickstep, Evansville packet, 7. River stationary. Showery and cloudy this afternoon. Mercury 84.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Arrived—Johnson and Savannah, from Keokuk; Cornelia, from Omaha; Bardstown, from Peoria; Natchez and Olive Branch, from New Orleans. Departed—Johnson, for Keokuk; Jasper, for St. Paul; St. Luke, for Cambridge. River falling. Weather very warm. Mercury 93 at 3 p. m.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—Weather clear. Mercury 92. River declining. Departed—Rubicon, with 300 Chinese, Vicksburg; Armadillo, Cincinnati; Shreve, Red River; Republic, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Departed—Mohawk and barges and Bismarck, for St. Louis.


**WALL PAPER.**

Largest Assortment. Lowest Prices.

**J. V. ESCOTT & SON,**

68 Main street, between Second and Third

my23 eodtf

**COMMISSION HOUSE.**

**GRIFFITH, BALLARD & CO.,**

DEALERS IN

**Produce, Flour, and Groceries,**

No. 99 West Main St., bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Personal attention paid to consignments of all kinds of country produce. jy13 eodtf

**J. V. ESCOTT & SON,**

DIRECT IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

French Sheet and Plate and American

**WINDOW-GLASS,**

68 Main St., bet. Second & Third, Louisville, Ky.

my23 eodtf

## STEAMBOATS.

**Auction Sale of Steamer Leclaire, No. 2.**

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday, July 23, at 11 o'clock A. M., the light-draught, fast-running steamboat Leclaire, No. 2, as she now lies at the city wharf, together with her engines, furniture, tackle and apparel. Terms easy, and made known at sale. This is a rare chance for persons wanting a light-draught, fast-running steamer, in complete order. Sale on board the boat.

JO. H. BUNCE, Trustee,
jy18 d td No. 30 Third street.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMER NAT WILLIAMS—Now lying at the foot of Clay st. She is 113 feet long, carries 120 tons, and is suitable for a small river or shore trade. Apply to G. S. MOORE & CO. or WM. C. KIMBLE. jy1 dtf

**CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,**

Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ARIZONA, and SHAMROCK.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.

MONTCALM & CO. Agents, office No. 26 Fourth st. JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

KATE ROBINSON........JAS. KENISTON, Master,

Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 20th, at 12 o'clock M., from city wf.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis. MONTCALM & CO., Agents,
jan28 d3m No. 26 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

FOR CINCINNATI,

**THE NORTH AND EAST.**

**U. S. Mail Line Steamers.**

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 10 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN........Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL........Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE........Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

United States Mail and Express Company Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

TARASCON........MATHER, Master,

Will leave as above on This Day, the 20th, at 5 P. M.

B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For New Orleans and Red River, direct.

The new and magnificent passenger steamer TIDAL WAVE........JOHN KOUNS, Master, Will leave as above on Thursday, the 21st, at 5 P. M. From city wharf.

MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Regular Packet

For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville and Green River.

FALLS CITY........Capt. ROBINSON,

Will leave on Wednesday, the 20th, at 5 P. M.

jy19 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Memphis, Little Rock, and Fort Smith.

LITTLE ROCK........Capt. BASLER,

Will leave as above on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 12 M.

jy19 B. C. LEVI, Agent.

"Old Reliable"

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,

**LEONORA No. 2,**

E. M. GARRETT, Master. W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk. Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.

apr29 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

**For White River.**

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORBES, Agent,
sa28 dly No. 3 Fourth street.

**For Arkansas River.**

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats leaving Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.

J. W. FORBES, Agent,
sa28 dly No. 3 Fourth street.

## PUBLIC SALES.

**Administrator and Trustee's Sale.**

I WILL, on Saturday, Sept. 3, 1870, offer for sale, on the premises, 2 miles east of Bowling Green, the following described farm and appurtenances, recently the home of the late W. W. Western: 90 acres of good farming land, about 45 acres of which are in a good state of cultivation, the balance well wooded. Upon this there is a nice dwelling of 5 rooms, a kitchen and negro cabin, an excellent barn and stable, smoke-house, carriage-house, a large hen-house, and all the conveniences of a nice country home, including a splendid well of water near the house and a large cistern. There is also a fine young orchard of select fruit trees, and vineyard, just coming into bearing. These premises are beautifully located, within 100 yards of a fine pike road, and only 2 miles from Bowling Green. Terms of sale—One-third cash, and balance in 1 and 2 years.

WARNER UNDERWOOD,
jy18 d6&au26 d6 Trustee and Administrator.

**THE CHEAPEST PLACE**

IN THE CITY TO GET YOUR

**JOBPRINTING**

DONE IS AT THE

**COURIER-JOURNAL JOB ROOMS.**

Cards,
Bill Heads,
Circulars,
Dodgers,
Programmes,
Posters, &c.,

AT LESS PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

Call and see specimens and learn prices.

J. H. STACKHOUSE.

Office in Second Story Courier-Journal Building.

ap22 deodtf-1stp

**CHOICE SOUR-MASH COPPER-DISTILLED WHISKIES.**

WE have in store and in bond a large stock of sour mash whiskies made by the best distillers in Ky.

28 bbls. made by J. Kelly, Wash. co., Ky., 1866
16 bbls. Smith & Alexander, Harrison co., 1867
39 bbls. G. & C Shindler, Wash. co., Ky., 1867
99 bbls. Bush & Grigsby, Wash. co., Ky., 1867
20 bbls. H. McKenna, Nelson county, Ky., 1868
18 bbls. Hugh & Buckler, Bourbon co., Ky., 1868
264 bbls. G. H. Dearen, Taylor co., Ky., 1869
128 bbls. Mellwood Distillery, Nelson co., 1869
100 bbls. W. F. Bond, Anderson co., Ky., 1869
600 bbls. J. W. Lillard, Woodford co., 1869-70
200 bbls. G. H. Dearen, Taylor co., Ky., 1870
300 bbls. T. W. Samuels & Co., Nelson co., 1870

To which we invite the attention of dealers and all in want of old-style sour-mash whiskies.

THOMPSON & CO.,
"Old Blue House," 79 Fourth Street
ap17 deodtf-1stp Louisville, Ky.

**FORTUNE TELLER.**

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

**MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT**

Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell the past, present, and future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen; for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from their [illegible]. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. au11 Wed&Sat


## CITY ORDINANCES.

**AN ORDINANCE**

Providing for the purchase of land and laying out of same into public parks.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained by the General Council of the City of Louisville,* That a committee of two from the Eastern and two from the Western district from the Common Council, and one from each of said districts from the Board of Aldermen, with his Honor the Mayor, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, in the name of the city of Louisville, and to promote its improvement, and the comfort, convenience, and advantage of the inhabitants thereof, to purchase for the Eastern district, and within five miles of the eastern and southern boundaries of said district, a tract of land of not more than eight hundred acres in extent, the same or such parts thereof as the General Council may direct to be laid out into a park.

SEC. 2. And the said committee is further authorized and directed to purchase within the limits of the Eastern district another tract or tracts of land, but not more than two in number and not exceeding ten acres each in extent, the same to be improved and used for parks.

SEC. 3. And the said committee is further authorized and directed, in the name of the city of Louisville, and to promote its improvement and the comfort, convenience, and advantage of the inhabitants thereof, to purchase for the Western district and within five miles of the western and southern limits of the said Western district, a tract of land of not more than eight hundred acres in extent; the same or such parts thereof as the General Council may direct to be laid out into a park.

SEC. 4. And the said committee is further authorized and directed to purchase, within the limits of the Western district, another tract or tracts of land, but not more than two in number and not exceeding ten acres each in extent; the same to be improved and used for parks.

SEC. 5. The members of the said committee from the two Boards of the Council aforesaid are authorized to act only for the parks for the district in which they reside.

SEC. 6. That to pay for the said lands so as aforesaid directed to be purchased, the Mayor is directed to issue and sell, under the direction of the General Council of the city of Louisville, eight hundred (800) bonds of the city of Louisville, solely to be used to pay for said tracts of land and for the improvement of same; said bonds to be of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each in amount, bearing seven (7) per cent. interest, and payable 30 years after their date; the interest to be paid semi-annually in the city of New York; the bonds to have the necessary coupons attached for each half-yearly payment of interest, the interest and principal of said bonds to be paid by the Sinking Fund of the city of Louisville.

SEC. 7. To secure the payment of the interest and principal of said bonds, a tax of not exceeding ten cents on each one hundred dollars worth of all real and personal property subject to taxation by the State of Kentucky for revenue purposes in the Eastern District of the said city of Louisville shall be levied, sufficient to pay the proportion of the eight hundred thousand dollars employed to purchase the park grounds and make the improvements thereon within east or south of said Eastern District, in accordance with sections one and two of this ordinance; and for the same purpose, and to pay the proportion of the eight hundred thousand dollars used for park grounds and improvements within and west or south of the said Western district, in accordance with sections three and four of this ordinance, a like tax shall be levied of not exceeding ten cents on each one hundred dollars' worth of all real and personal property subject to taxation by the State of Kentucky for revenue purposes in the said Western District; said tax to be assessed and collected in each of said districts annually hereafter until the interest and principal of said bonds be paid, and certainly provided for the revenue derived from said tax shall be paid into the Sinking Fund of said city to be applied to its proper purpose.

SEC. 8. A portion of each of the two eight hundred acre tracts of land provided to be purchased in sections one and three of this ordinance, not to exceed one-fourth in extent of each of said tracts, may be laid off in building lots and disposed of from time to time under resolution of the General Council, as the interests of the city may require; and the proceeds derived from the disposal of said lots shall be paid into the Sinking Fund of said city of Louisville, to be used in liquidating the bonded indebtedness of said city on account of said parks.

SEC. 9. This ordinance shall not take effect until it shall be published at least three times in two of the daily papers in said city of Louisville, and shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters of said city at the general election to be held on the 1st day of August, 1870; the first date of said publication to be not less than ten nor more than thirty days before said election, and shall be valid and go into effect if approved by a majority of the votes cast for and against it at said election.

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. KUBEL P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved July 18, 1870.
jy19 d10 JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.


**Louisville Chemical Works**

Established 1857. Organized Jan. 3, 1870.

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Successor to C. U. SHERVE & Co.,

**Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,**

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Chandeliers, Iron and Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, and Brass Cocks,

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Store No. 261 South Second st.
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STEINWAY, Chickering, and other Pianos at reduced prices.

Smith's and Mason & Hamlin's Organs at reduced prices.

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THE most perfect substitute for mother's milk prepared in vacuum by J. Paul Liebe, Chemist, Dresden, Germany. Can also be strongly recommended to convalescents and persons suffering from impaired digestion, poor blood and catarrh. For sale by W. SPRINGER BROS., 345 Market street, and CHAS. TAFEL, 149 East Market st.


## MARSHAL'S SALES.

**Marshal's Sale.**

Hamilton Ormsby on petition. } In Chancery, No. 21,433.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3, 6 and 12 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground situated on the east side of Third street, in the city of Louisville, having a front of 60 feet on Third street, and running east 200 feet to an alley, thence north with said alley 60 feet, thence west 200 feet to Third street, thence south 60 feet to the beginning, it being lots Nos. 18 and 19 of 20-acre lot No. 6, on a plan of said ground made out, numbered and signed by John T. Gray.

A lot of ground situated in the city of Louisville, on the north side of Main street, beginning at a point about 220 feet east of Tenth street, and running thence northwardly 210 feet, thence at right angles eastwardly 21 feet, thence southwardly 210 feet to Main street, thence westwardly with Main street 21 feet to the beginning.

A certain lot, part of 10-acre lot No. 5, fronting 226 feet 8 inches on the east side of First street, and running through same width 226 feet to Raitstreet, and being 145 feet south of Walnut street, so as not to include the alley, deeded by C. Moby 7½ feet wide.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
jy20 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

**Marshal's Sale.**

BY virtue of execution No. 9,688, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 28th day of June, 1870, in favor of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court against H. C. Meriwether and John Barks, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, for cash in hand, so much as may be necessary to satisfy said execution and costs of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

A lot of land in the city of Louisville, Ky., being all that part of lot No. 1, as indicated in plat filed August 25, 1866, in the case of O. H. Meriwether's administrator vs. D. H. Meriwether's heirs, No. 17,414, pending in the Louisville Chancery Court, which is not taken up by Bergman street. Said lot has a front on the north side of Knapp street of 1,475 feet, more or less, and runs through to Bergman street, and has also a front on the north side of Bergman street of 1,500 feet, more or less, and runs back to the north or back line of said lot No. 1. See plat marked O, filed in said case of Meriwether vs. Meriwether, which parcels of land contain 9.48 acres, more or less, and were levied on as the property of H. C. Meriwether to satisfy said execution.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
jy20 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

**Marshal's Sale.**

Washington Spradling's adm'r vs. Washington Spradling's heirs. } In Chancery, No. 21,389.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, the following described property, to-wit:

66 feet by 30 on south side of Magazine street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, being the property purchased of Henry T. Tunstall.

Also, on a credit, of four months, the following property, to wit:

The leasehold estate of D. C. Jones for ten years from the 1st of September, 1864, in 30 by 200 feet on the east side of Eighth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
jy20 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

**Marshal's Sale.**

Louis Rehm against John C. Place. } In Chancery, No. 21,850.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land in Jefferson county, Ky., on the east fork of Beargrass creek, between the Louisville and Frankfort railroad and the Shelbyville turnpike road, about nine miles east of Louisville, containing 169 acres, being the same land which was conveyed to said Sarah C. Place by deed recorded in proper office in Deed Book No. 126, page 97. The sale to be made subject to the claim of John S. Barrett exhibited in this case.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
jy20 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

**Marshal's Sale.**

BY virtue of execution No. 7,967, which issued from the Clerk's office of the Louisville Chancery Court on the 18th day of May, 1870, in favor of Jno. Coe and others against Bernhard Bergoff and Margaret Miller, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 months,

The dower interest of Margaret Miller in the tract of land allotted to her by the commissioners appointed for that purpose in the suit of S. Miller's heirs vs. S. Miller's administrator. For a more particular description see report of said commissioners filed Oct. 28, 1867, in case 20,192, Louisville Chancery Court. Said dower interest having been levied on as the property of Margaret Miller to satisfy said execution.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
jy20 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

**Marshal's Sale.**

W. D. Scearce against M. Sonnebeck & Co., E. Meminghausen against the same, M. Kamerer against the same, Valentine Leister against the same. In Chancery, Nos. 22,433, 22,328, 22,369, 22,404.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville,

Two lots or parcels of ground and appurtenances thereon, in the city of Louisville, Ky., being lots Nos. 11 and 12, in square No. 4, in Henderson's subdivision of Bullitt's addition to Louisville. Said lots have each a front of 50 feet on the south side of Twentieth street by a depth of 150 feet.

Terms of Sale—$908 40 cash in hand, the remainder to be paid on the 8th day of August, 1870.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
jy20 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

**Marshal's Sale.**

Arnold Everslage against Herman Kraton. } In Chancery, No. 22,399.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on credit of 3 and 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A house and lot bounded as follows: beginning on the east side of Clay street 120½ feet south of the south line of Roselane street, thence southwardly with the east line of Clay street 25 feet, thence the same width eastwardly and parallel with Roselane street 105 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
jy20 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

**Marshal's Sale.**

Philip Mendel against Bargelt, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,302.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A certain lot of land in the city of Louisville, Ky., situated thus: fronting 18 feet on the west side of Shelby street, between Jefferson and Green streets, and extending back westwardly same width 90 feet, being the same realty conveyed to said Sarah Bargelt by Wm H. Forwood and wife, Sept. 13th, 1864.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
jy20 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

**Marshal's Sale.**

T. Y. Huggins against William Huggins. } In Chancery, No. 22,334.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 and 6 months, the following described property, to-wit:

A house and lot on Green street, near the corner of Ninth street, beginning on the north side of Green street 35 feet west of Ninth street; thence westwardly with Green street 25 feet, and the same width back northwardly at right angles with Green street 100 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
jy20 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }

**Marshal's Sale.**

L. Oppenheimer against Belle Bourdine. } In Chancery, No. 22,172.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, JULY 25, 1870,

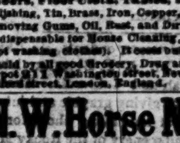
about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months,

The interest of Belle Bourdine, in a house on leased ground, situated on Madison street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, No. 114.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
jy20 d5 C. B. SHEPHERD, }


Estb. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS' 1809.



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For cleaning windows (without water); removing stains from Marble and Paint; polishing Knives (no scratching); washing Dishes; scrubbing Floors, Floor Cloth, Tables, Bath Tubs, &c.; polishing Tin, Brass, Iron, Copper, and Steel Wares; removing Gums, Oil, Rust, and Dirt from machinery. Indispensable for House Cleaning, and all uses (except washing clothes). It costs but a few cents, and is sold by all good Grocery, Drug and Notion Stores. Depot 211 Washington street, New York; and 30 Oxford street, London, England. my1 deodsm

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**HINZEN & ROSEN,**

**PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,**

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will tune, and let the rest of new pianos apply to the purchase.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1870.

## KENTUCKY NEWS.

The work on the Cumberland and Ohio railroad has commenced, the first stake having been driven on Monday.

A. C. Lake, of Paducah, narrowly escaped death the other day, having taken a large dose of laudanum, mistaking it for paregoric.

Lillard, who was shot some days ago by R. Price, at Lillard's distillery, died on Saturday last. Price was to have had a preliminary examination at Versailles to-day.

The boys Shanks who killed Payton in Richmond are in prison at Lexington, fears being entertained that they would not be safe in the prison at the former place.

The Lexington Statesman predicts the Democratic convention to nominate a candidate for Congress will adjourn and submit the question to the primary elections by the people.

Mr. James W. Yates, Postmaster at Keene, in Jessamine county, committed suicide Saturday afternoon by shooting himself through the head. He wrote a letter saying that he had struggled against his troubles until he could stand it no longer, and resolved to take his life. He was a poor man, and was not strictly temperate.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

Columbus, Ga., is to have a rink.

Savannah has music by a fine band in her park.

Wheat is selling at $1 per bushel in Cherokee county, Ala.

By the law of Tennessee drunkenness is made a legal cause of divorce.

Rev. J. M. Woodruff, a well-known Baptist minister of Oxford, Ala., is dead.

Montgomery, Ala., claims to be "the champion carpetbag-ridden city of the South."

The population of Leesburg, Va., as reported by those taking the census, is 1,507.

The crop report from all parts of the State of Arkansas is favorable for an average yield.

Atlanta, Ga., is in training for a grand tournament, which is to take place at the coming fair.

There are twelve hundred guests at the White Sulphur and the arrivals increasing daily.

Shan T. Cleer, of Jackson county, Ark., was crushed to death last week by having a tree fall on him.

Mr. G. W. Moss has established a tri-weekly stage line between Bell's Station and Dyersburg, Tenn.

Mr. Joseph H. Conner, formerly an alderman of the city of Huntsville, Ala, died on the 11th inst.

Mr. Colin Gardner, for several years a resident of Eufaula, Ala, died at Troy, Ohio, on the 30th ult.

Mary E., wife of Mr. L. E. Baker, and daughter of Dr. C. A. Jordan, died at Huntsville, Ala., on the 8th.

The census gives Columbus, Ga., nearly ten thousand inhabitants, and Augusta, Ga., about sixteen thousand.

Ham Ryan, Colonel Jas. Davenport and Charles Bauman, of Knoxville, were prostrated by sunstroke in Knoxville, Tenn., on Wednesday.

The carriage-house and barn of W. C. Griffin, Esq., of Hayneville, Ala., was destroyed by fire last Wednesday. Loss about $600.

James M. Conway, a son-in-law of Mr Jos. E. Anderson, of Pittsylvania county, Va., has been arrested, charged with the murder of his father-in-law.

Mrs. Nancy Abercrombie, wife of T. J. Abercrombie, died at their residence, about four miles from Bowden, Carroll county, Ga., on the 10th inst.

Clark G. Hall, a citizen of Cherokee county, Ala., died at his home on the 7th inst. He was a native of Virginia, and among the first settlers of that county.

Some butchers in New Orleans, prompted by the carpet-baggers, are trying to prevent the sale of Texas refrigerated beef, and can not, as it is better than theirs.

Susan Grubb, daughter of Mrs. E. Trainer, of Wytheville, Va., supposed to have committed suicide, is suspected of having been poisoned by some unknown person.

Samuel Poston, Henry Wisener and Frank Graves are the ruffians who murdered John W. Schoefield at Cuba, near Memphis. They have been arrested and put in jail.

A negro woman named Mary made a bold attempt last Tuesday to poison thirty-six persons on the plantation of Judge M. H. Southworth, near Sidon, Sunflower county, Miss.

Rev. Sanders Durham died at the residence of Colonel Wm. Mitchell, in Taylor county, Ga., some days ago. He was one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of that county.

The extensive establishment in Thomasville, Ga., known as Dekle's Variety Works, was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday morning last. The loss is set down at $20,000. No insurance.

The Synodical Female Institute building at Talladega, Ala., of which Mr. and Mrs. Hale, formerly of Tennessee, are to take charge next session, is being repaired and considerably improved.

James H. McLaughlin, a lad of eight years of age, son of John McLaughlin, Esq., of Savannah, Ga., was drowned while in bathing at Bradley's Mills about 5 o'clock Saturday evening.

Near Paint Rock Station, Jackson county, Ala., on the 10th, a daughter of Mrs. Rutledge's and a man named Harless were severely whipped by six disguised men—Harless nearly to death.

Mr. Ira L. Manning died at Providence, La., on Thursday, the 23d day of June, of congestion. Mr. Manning was among the oldest citizens of Carroll parish, and before the war was a large and successful planter.

The Knoxville Whig says East Tennessee has raised this year five million bushels of wheat, and will have a surplus of three million bushels for sale. More than has been raised in that section for twenty years.

The Thomasville (Ga.) Enterprise says Jas. Milton, a citizen of that county, was thrown from his horse last week and had his right shoulder crushed and his collar-bone and right arm broken. His condition is considered critical.

A few days ago Thomas M. Alexander, aged twenty-six years, son of Dr. J. M. Alexander, of the firm of Alexander & Russell, of Savannah, was assassinated about eight miles from the town of Quitman, Ga. He had spent the evening with some friends, and about 10 or 11 o'clock started for home, and was shot on the way.

Joseph J. Clayton and S. M. Myers, two young gentlemen in Augusta, Ga., fell out about some matter and fired four or five times at each other last Wednesday night. Myers was dangerously shot in the breast. Clayton was arrested and committed to jail. No investigation has occurred yet and the prisoner remains in custody.

The Maxwell House Elevator, in Nashville, which is one of the finest and most extensive pieces of mechanism of the kind ever put up in this country, is finished, and is on the way there. It was manufactured, with all the apparatus, by Messrs. Otis, Bro., & Co., of Yonkers, New York, from which point it was shipped to Nashville on the 14th inst. It consists of an engine and safety apparatus for passenger elevator, in 15 boxes, numbered from 1 to 8, and from 12 to 18; and one freight or baggage elevator, in 16 boxes, numbered from 1 to 16 inclusive, with weight attached. The number of the passenger engine is 197, and the freight engine 213, the entire arrangement being 30,760 pounds.

The Commercial has a good deal to say about the alleged proscription of naturalized citizens by the Democratic Convention. No naturalized citizen has ever got an office in this city except by the favor and support of the Democratic masses. But for the generous and manly resistance of the Democratic party to the bitter Know-Nothing agitation, conducted by the present leaders of the Kentucky Radicals, every foreign-born citizen would have been rendered ineligible to any office.

Why were the Republican nominees not at Senator Revels' seance the other night? Weeks ago the Commercial informed us they had "thrown down the gauntlet of liberty and equality," and ever since they have been busy at work persuading their colored brethren of their superiority over white men; and now, when the Head Center of colored respectability and eloquence comes into their midst, "there are none so poor as to do him reverence." Gentlemen, why is this thus? Didn't you mean what you said? Couldn't you venture fifty cents on your principles? Let's hear from you. In the meantime, we cannot agree with the Commercial that the Rev. Young displayed "bad taste" in saying that he couldn't vote for any white man who wouldn't hear the Honorable Senator.

Our special correspondents, Mr. Benoni Irwin and Mr. A. F. Bunner, left last night for Utah and California. Their opportunities for giving graphic and interesting sketches of life among the Mormons and the grand scenery of the Rocky Mountains, the Yosemite Valley, the big trees and other great sights will be good and cannot fail to be of interest to our readers. Mr. Irwin will endeavor to paint, if possible, portraits of Brigham Young and other Mormon celebrities, besides making sketches of the Chinese as they are in San Francisco, while Mr. Bunner, who is a landscape artist of decided talent, proposes to make a large picture of some fine piece of scenery in the Rocky Mountains, one of the Yosemite Valley, and, perhaps, some studies of the famous trees and views on the Pacific railway. The two will be absent several months.

There are several candidates for the position lately held by General Duke. We respectfully suggest to the City Executive Committee the importance of holding a meeting at once in order to have a nomination made. It is not perhaps known to our readers generally that one of the heaviest ward votes will be rolled up in the Ninth ward by the Radicals in the August election. We have it from pretty authentic sources that the Radicals, augmented by the negroes, will cast nearly 600 votes in that legislative district. Say that we have 1,500 votes divided among four or five candidates, who will win? It would be severe on Louisville to be misrepresented by a Radical member of the Legislature, and the State would call us to account therefor. The Executive Committee are intrusted with the machinery of party organization and with them rests the duty of protecting party interests. There is no time for delay. Be assured that the Loyal Leagues have their candidate all in readiness though not yet announced, and that their vote will be cast solid on election day. Let the various candidates submit their claims to a primary election or such other method as may be suggested by the committee and unite in the support of the nominee.

### The War Feeling in America.

The war in Europe has naturally enough created an intense excitement among the German population on this side of the Atlantic, and the large public meetings they are holding present opportunities which the demagogue, with his thrifty instinct, will not be slow to improve.

While the German in America is certainly not less assiduous than others to supply his home with comforts, both solid and fluid, his hankering after ideas is a more prominent trait, and hence it was not gain alone but a genuine attachment to liberty and a preference for democratic forms that has attracted to this country its great Teutonic element. And yet the reddest of the Republicans among them, is metaphorically in arms against France for commencing a war that threatens to check the extension of the most absolute military despotism that has trampled any part of Germany since the days of Frederick the Great. There is no end to the plausible reasons a man can find for espousing the quarrels of his native land against any country which is not his home nor chosen as the native land and future home of his children. Brought up under the control of one or more of the multitude of petty sovereignties that have time out of mind sacrificed the people to the interests of needy and prolific royal families, many Germans regard German unity as the essential precedent of German liberty. At all events, a German nation, one and indivisible, great in arts, united in policy and arms, cannot, in their opinion, be less favorable to freedom than the host of wrangling, prince-breeding, petty governments have been; and, to realize a proud dream of German glory and supremacy in Europe, they are willing to defer the question of liberty and condone every act of despotic and grasping violence on the part of Prussia as a contribution to the cause of German solidarity. While no theory is needed to account for the native Prussian's sympathy in this contest, it is noticeable that the Catholic German, or he who regards the cry of German unity as designed to further schemes for the aggrandizement of a despotic dynasty and the subordination of the entire Fatherland to Prussian interests, is hardly less zealous for the success of Prussian arms in the struggle with France. While he would gladly see King William's policy with reference to Germany defeated forever, he thinks of the old French longing for a Rhine boundary and sees in the North German Confederation the defender of the Fatherland and the present champion of its military pride. Whatever his politics or religion they have not in this fight transformed any German of this country into a Frenchman, and if Napoleon obtains any German allies in this contest, it must be by a policy that guarantees every foot of German territory, and reassures the national feeling while it enlists the South-German jealousy of Prussian domination.

This union of German sympathies, which proves how the same patriotic feeling may be the foundation for the most diverse politics, is not more striking than the unanimity of the French. Thierry somewhere gives us "A true History of Jacques Bonhomme," in which the devotion of that enthusiastic party to the banner of his country is traced through every change of government from the reign of the Cæsars to that of Louis Philippe. Alike under the Carlovingian or Merovingian kings—whether fighting and starving for the glory of Louis XIV. or following the eagles of the Empire amid the snows of Russia, Jacques is always ready to hurl aloft his ragged cap, greet with a huzza the flag of France and defend it as heroically when unfurled in the quarrel of a royal concubine as when it is the beleaguered symbol of the nation's independence. He may be a republican familiar with barricades or a legitimist of the strictest school, but in either case he ceases to cut the throats of his compatriots who go astray in politics and turns out at the first tocsin of foreign war to meet the enemies of France with equal alacrity, whether the war is brought on by a Republican consul, a Corsican Emperor, or the legitimate heir of a long line of profligate kings. The United States are full of French exiles who have no friendship for Napoleon or his Government, but they sing the Marseillaise to-day, and think only of the honor and glory of France.

If the French and Germans were less warm and patriotic in espousing the quarrels of their native countries, we should not value them so highly as progenitors of a large part of the next generation of Americans. The feeling they manifest is creditable to them, and should be treated with respectful tenderness in this country. We can afford to do this, because there is no call for us in the present attitude of the belligerents to take the part of either. The contest involves no principle dear to us, and we are not even incidentally interested in the adjustment of the balance of power in Europe. Two ambitious imperialisms are at loggerheads, and, whatever national sentiments the kingcraft of either may arouse in its own behalf, we cannot see how the liberty or the civilization of Europe can gain by the result.

If it were a republic struggling against a monarchy, a dismantled nationality writhing in the gripe of an alien conqueror, or any feeble government defending its own independence, Americans would do a good deal of idle blowing for the weaker side, as they have done for Greece, for Hungary, Italy and Ireland. But in this contest between France and Prussia there will be no real sympathy for either, albeit demagogues who wish to manipulate the German vote will protest and subscribe and figure in meetings called by the friends of Prussia. Let the Germans beware of these fellows. Our Government will take no part in this war, and will put down recruiting for either belligerent with a strong hand. The down-trodden Irish have ever had the warmest sympathies of the American heart, and yet, with all their political influence in this country, and with all our causes of quarrel with England, and with Canada lying exposed upon the whole of our northern boundary, our Government has never struck one blow for Ireland. Those who talk as if they would have it involve its relations with France for the sake of another monarchy amply able to take care of itself, are only trying to cajole the German voters and lead them, not against Napoleon, but against some little candidate for a county office.

### A Part of the Game.

We have received a unique letter from a correspondent in Bullitt county. This correspondent says: "I have been reading your late articles on the political situation and expect your head is about level after all, though I don't like the look of things, not a bit. Still, they can't be helped, and I go in for a square fight to win on the Democratic address. But how can you counsel others to fight when you are so laggard yourself? Down here we thought you never would come out strong for your county ticket until election day." Our correspondent is good enough to let us in at least *before* the election; but did it never occur to him that, as we observed to some of our intermeddling friends at a distance who undertook a few weeks ago to instruct us in our duty, it is a good rule in politics as in life, alike for partisans and newspapers, each to mind his own business and to suffer his fellow to do the same?

Certainly we ought to be the best judge of our domestic affairs. But we will say to our friend in Bullitt county, and he may take it home with him and think on it if he has a mind, that what he says is the echo of a most unjust, censorious and captious spirit. It is the spirit of a small class of politicians who want to break up the Democratic party and who think the best way to begin the job is to impair the confidence of the Democratic masses in the integrity, consistency and efficiency of the Courier-Journal as an organ of Democratic opinion. These persons are out of sympathy with the great national Democratic organization. They have no confidence in it. They want to break it up and construct a new party based on proscriptive principles, on class passions and race prejudices. They know that this is undemocratic. They know that the Courier-Journal is a lion across their path. So they hope by a constant course of misrepresentation, by a steady process of pretended distrust, by assailing it for everything and for nothing, late and early, to weaken its hold upon that great, tranquil, quick-witted and sharp-sighted popular heart which is able to discriminate through its intuitions, and which does discriminate in all its judgments between the true and the false, between that which is cunningly dishonest and that which is fearlessly upright.

In nothing could the premeditated, malicious, captious, persistent and cold-blooded policy of systematic detraction so obviously reveal itself as in the complaint that we have neglected, or are neglecting, our local political interests. Two weeks ago there was no Radical ticket in the field. Our convention had met rather early, and its nominations were made a month in advance of the appearance of any organized opposition. When they were made, we placed them at the head of our columns, indorsed them in a suitable article which introduced each of them to the public, and waited for an enemy to appear in sight. We did not propose to fire any blank cartridges, or to waste any ammunition on the vacant air. Nor did we propose, by a series of articles, to enlighten the Radicals, to advertise them, to show them how to organize their canvass more effectively, to expose, in short, our hand. So, we did not begin a campaign with no enemy in sight, wearying the public in advance and withdrawing just that much interest from the closing and most important period of the race.

Whether this was wise or not seems to us to be our business, and not the business of people who perhaps have as much as they are able to handle in their several counties. But they made it their especial business because they were bent upon injuring us; and they have not failed to misrepresent the facts without stint.

We assure our Bullitt county correspondent that he need have no fear of the Democratic ticket in Jefferson county. It will be elected without an exception. But if he finds in perusing the Courier-Journal that it is not devoted entirely and *in toto* to the politics of Jefferson county, we beg him to remember that we have several other counties and even States to look after, and must give every public topic, as well as local topics, its due attention.

### The Material Aspects of the War.

While a good many writers deplore, for the sake of humanity, the war between France and Prussia, they congratulate Americans upon the opportunity afforded for making money; and this proposition is presented in every possible phase calculated to warp the understanding and blind the judgment of the people. It is an effort to keep prominently in view the glitter and tinsel of arms, and shut out from observation the woes and calamities, devastation and poverty, which always follow in the train of war, and which cannot be too severely condemned, when war is waged for any other object under heaven, except to assert principles underlying the freedom and happiness of the people. We hold that, under no possible circumstances, can the conflict between France and Prussia benefit the American people. That a comparatively small number of people will grow rich by it we do not doubt, but when accounts come to be balanced, it will be found that the nation, in the aggregate, has suffered, and suffered incalculably.

The first effect of the war news was to advance the price of flour and wheat. The former, say 25 cents per barrel, and the latter, say 10 cents per bushel. In this we see a direct tax upon the entire population of the United States who eat wheat bread. The monthly consumption of flour in the city of Louisville is estimated at 5,000 barrels, with a population say of 150,000. Now, if we estimate the population of the United States at 40,000,000, we find that, taking the consumption of flour in Louisville as the basis of calculation, the monthly consumption of the country is 1,333,333 barrels, and, at 25 cents advance per barrel, we are paying on this one article an advance of $333,333 per month, or nearly $4,000,000 annually. But it should be borne in mind that we have placed the advance at the lowest possible figures. The probabilities are, if we may judge from the tenor of advices, and the estimates derived from sources entitled to respect, that the advance will reach $1 per barrel, or $12,000,000 per annum on the one article of flour. But we have an advance in gold. At what point this advance will be arrested no one can determine. It is sufficient for our purpose to know that with this advance in gold there will be a corresponding advance in every article of luxury or necessity which has to pay gold duties. It is not our purpose to attempt a catalogue of them, nor is it necessary. They will be readily suggested to the mind of every intelligent reader, and if there are doubts upon the subject, let any one who feels an interest in it pass along Main street and converse with our importing houses, or those who deal in imported goods, and he will find that the position we have assumed is abundantly confirmed. Already the advance upon sugars equals one-half cent per pound, and coffee is likely to follow suit. If you pass into the queensware establishments it will be found that, in the opinion of dealers, prices must advance to cover the rise in gold. On imported dry goods the same statements will be made, and so on through the whole list. But, notwithstanding this state of facts, it may be asserted that the people can purchase domestic goods and escape the advance caused by the rise in gold. Unfortunately, the price of gold regulates, to a very great extent, values of every commercial commodity; and in the entire catalogue very few articles will be found exempt. It will be seen that under this aspect of affairs the working people have everything to lose and nothing to gain; there is no probability of an advance in wages, while the war will in its effect levy a tax upon them amounting to millions. But the calamities which are likely to be visited upon the people do not end with the advance in the price of articles of necessity and luxury. Already it has affected disastrously the value of American securities, and the loss sustained amounts to millions of dollars. During the war between France and Austria the decline in securities ranged from ten to forty per cent., and it is quite possible the present European war will be equally damaging. Should this be the case, the evil consequences which would follow, and which would extend to every city, town, hamlet and village in the broad land, are not within the range of even approximate accuracy. With such facts staring the people in the face, it is nothing less than supreme folly to talk of the advantages America is to derive from the prospective devastation in Europe, and yet individuals may realize pecuniary advantages, just as they did during the late war in the United States—the shoddyites, gold-gamblers and speculators upon the life-blood of the people, who now drive fast horses, plank up their thousands at John Morrissey's gambling-tables and live in their marble palaces. Now and then a crumb may have fallen from the table to the lot of a more worthy class, but as a general thing those who make money out of a war are those who thrive upon calamities and a state of affairs in direct antagonism to the general prosperity of the people.

The present European war, however, may be the means of replenishing the coffers of a considerable number of American citizens. It is fortunate if over the wild waste of war there is anything good to arrest the attention or lighten the contemplation of scenes of carnage. From the mere dollar-and-cent standpoint from which we are viewing the subject it may be gratifying to the reader to know that there are probabilities of slight compensation for the positive disadvantages we have briefly enumerated.

To these economical results the Boston Commercial Bulletin alludes, but it should be borne in mind that while the disadvantages touch the pocket of every man, woman, and child in America, the economical results benefit only a limited number. The Bulletin says:

The first of these results will be a sudden check to the productive industry of Europe and the conversion of its laboring masses from producers to consumers. The second stage of such a war would be the falling back of these masses upon other producing nations for supplies of the necessaries of life. War brings poverty, famine, and high prices in its train, and no two great nations of Europe could fight each other six months without starving, if the outside world did not volunteer to supply their wants. This the outside world is always willing to do as a matter of self-interest, and thus the follies, vices and misfortunes of one portion of the civilized world are made to minister to the gains and prosperity of another.

This country is the principal source whence food for the non-producing armies of Europe can be drawn in case of emergency; and if war is inevitable, we may confidently look forward to a ready and profitable market there for all the breadstuffs and provisions we may have to spare. With manufacturing industry also partially suspended, we may further be called upon to export many other products of skilled labor, with which Europe generally supplies herself and the rest of mankind. In this way we may be able once more to turn the balance of trade in our favor, and pay off a portion of our bonded debt now held by European capitalists.

The ocean-carrying trade, monopolized by the maritime nations of Western Europe ever since the outbreak of our civil war, must also fall into the hands of neutrals; and unless England, by superior diplomatic skill and caution, manages to keep clear of all complication in this Franco-Spanish question, the bulk of the trade will again fall into the hands of American ship-owners, whence it was wrested by British privateers sailing under Confederate colors. Thus the law of retributive justice and compensation may have a chance to assert itself, and our merchants and shipwrights will have an opportunity afforded them to build up our mercantile marine and regain our commercial ascendancy.

It may be that the financial necessities of the belligerents may compel some of their money kings to send home for sale a portion of our government bonds now held by them, and thus cause a temporary drain of gold from this side. But in the long run, a European war would be likely to send more capital here for safe and profitable investment than it would take from us, since it would relatively enhance the value of American securities, and depress the credit of our trans-Atlantic contemporaries.

It would also stimulate emigration to this country from all the nations in Europe liable to become involved in war, and hence likely to need re-enforcements to their armies and navies. The well-to-do mechanics and tradesmen of those nations (as happened during the last German war), gathering up their little store, would hasten to put the broad Atlantic between them and the danger of conscription and of ruinous taxation. Representing the better class of foreigners, they would prove a valuable accession to our population, adding not merely to its numbers, but also to its wealth, industry and enterprise.

### The Honorable Senator Revels.

The Louisville Commercial says:

The Rev. H. J. Young, pastor of Quinn Chapel, came forward in a bad humor, and, in bad taste, denounced white persons who had not attended the lecture of Senator Revels. He [Young] considered this shameful, and he wouldn't vote for any white man who wouldn't identify himself with the blacks. * * * He had no use for Republicans who didn't fully identify themselves with blacks.

How shameful in the Hon. Senator's white friends to treat him in this style. He was urged to come here; he was invited to speak his piece. As the Great Mogul of Radicalism and the embodied representative of the truth and loveliness of its doctrines, he had a right to look for a large audience and a hearty welcome at their hands. He came; he gave due notice of his speech; the Commercial blew its bugle and gathered its clans. But alas! for human hopes—alas! for Radical consistency, the white brethren gave their Senator the cold shoulder. They didn't demonstrate worth a cent; they didn't go to hear him, though the admission price was fixed at the ridiculously small sum of half a dollar. The Rev. Young therefore had a right to be in a "bad humor;" he and his brethren ought to be disgusted at this treatment of their champion. Was he not a Senator? Was he not one of the first fruits of Radical faith? Was he not a "man and a brother?" Did not the colored troops fight nobly? Have not the Republicans professed to glory in his promotion? Then, where were they when he spoke? Why this contemptuous ignoring of his presence? Does their brotherhood go no further than securing the vote of their colored brethren? Are they to have no offices, no nominations, no attentions from their professed friends? These are questions which the enthusiastic advocates of the negro ought to answer; and, until they do, the Commercial will have a hard task in convicting the Rev. Young of "bad taste" for refusing to vote for them.

### The Two Tickets.

The Commercial would persuade us that no political issues are involved in this election, and Democrats should, therefore, vote for the Republican nominees. If the premise of the Commercial were true, its conclusion would not follow. Aside from all politics, are not our nominees as good, as safe, and as reliable men as theirs? Are they not older citizens, and as well, if not better, qualified for the duties of office? Take them one by one, and by their lives and conduct let them be judged, and do they not stand the comparison? Is Mr. Griff, for example, better known in this community than Pat. Dillon? Is he more familiar with the duties of City Marshal, or more able to discharge them? Is Mr. Boland more fully identified with the interests of the city than Mr. Loban? Was not the one born and reared in our midst, and is not the other a stranger, of whose antecedents we know but little? Has not Loban been the chief clerk in our Common Pleas Court for years, and is he not safer, more reliable, and more competent in every respect than his opponent? Is Mr. Baird a better lawyer than Judge Price? Is his morality purer? Is his political career more consistent? Has he not been a Democrat, and then a Whig, and then a Democrat again, and then a Know-Nothing, and then once more a Democrat, and then a neutrality man, and then a Union man, and a Republican? Has he not been against the negro and for him? Has he not been against the war, and for the war? In fine, has he not been on every side of every question, and sometimes on both sides at once? Is he, then, better fitted for the office? *Thus let the two tickets be compared throughout, without reference to politics, and we submit the decision without fear to a candid public.*

☞ General Grant thinks of sending Sheridan to Europe "to witness the war and profit by foreign inventions in arms," &c. We have several other officers who might learn something of military affairs in Europe just now, if they could learn it anywhere.

☞ Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial, has joined the French army. We have long known that he was determined to find a fight either in his own country or in somebody else's.

☞ Congress spent six or eight months in getting up the Georgia bill, and now Akerman has to be called in to determine whether it has got any sense in it or not.

☞ The head of the nation has been thrust into the surf at Long Branch, but we don't perceive that the nation itself is any cooler than it was before.

☞ General Grant says he will not call an extra session of Congress. Thanks. May his Excellency live long and prosper.

## CITY ITEMS.

☞ Beware of bogus Extracts Buchu, "so called," made by fossil druggists, nineteen centuries old or thereabouts. They may have been well enough in their day, but science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Winterstein's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava is the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

**Correspondence.**

[Letter from Col. W. K. Higgins, of the Blue-grass Region.]

LEXINGTON, KY., May 30, 1870.

*W. H. Walker, Esq.:*

DEAR SIR: Some two years since my health was feeble, and my weight reduced to one hundred and twenty-five pounds. At the suggestion of a friend I commenced using your Tonic Bitters. After taking a few bottles my health was entirely restored, and my weight increased to one hundred and fifty pounds; and I fully believe that, under Providence, I am indebted to your Tonic Bitters for my return to good health. I send you this letter for publication, as I am well known in this part of Kentucky, and desire to add my humble testimony to the efficacy of your truly valuable medicine.

Very truly yours, W. K. HIGGINS.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

**Notice.**

This is to notify the public, as well as my friends, that I have resigned my position as a member of the Board of Control of the "Mechanics' Co-operative Building Association," and I have withdrawn my subscription from their books, by their consent. E. K. HALL, Of Hall's Safe and Lock Co.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 18, 1870. jy20d2

☞ **Great closing sale. Stock must be closed out within fifteen days at any price. The immense assortment of house-keepers' and house-furnishing goods at the well-known Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 156 south side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, must be sold at once.** jy17 d4

☞ **Cheap counter, immense bargains, at Rogers' House-furnishing Emporium, 156 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth.** jy17 d4

**Pearls and Rubies.**

When rosy lips part pearls should glitter behind them. To preserve and beautify the dental enamel there is no preparation like Sozodont, a compound of the most wholesome vegetable antiseptics, among which the bark of the South American Soap Tree, known to the natives as Quillay, and used by the Spanish Americans for cleansing without impairing the most delicate fabrics, is most important.

"SPAULDING'S GLUE" will just suit you. jy18 Mo,We&Fr

☞ The Nelson County Fair will be held at Bardstown the first week in September. jy16 eod6

**The Prettiest Woman in New York.**

Miss K——, well known in our fashionable society for her *distingue* appearance and beautiful complexion, was once a sallow, rough-skinned girl, chagrined at her red, freckled face. She pitched into Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and is now as pretty in complexion as she is charming in manners. This article overcomes freckles, tan, sallowness, moth patches, ring marks, etc., and makes one look ten years younger than they are. Magnolia Balm for a transparent complexion, and Lyon's Kathairon to make the hair plentiful, luxuriant, soft and delicate, have no rivals. The Kathairon prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is the best and cheapest dressing in the world. jy5-eod&eow1m

### MARRIED.

KNAPP—SMITH—On the 17th inst., at St. Joseph, Ind., by Rev. Father Panser, Mr. Addie Knapp, of this city, and Miss Lucy Smith, of Floyd county, Ind.

BACON—McCONALLY—In Glasgow, Ky., July 19th, by Rev. W. L. Davenport, Mr. Chas. L. Bacon, of Santa Cruz, Cal., and Miss Mary J. McConally, of Glasgow.

Attendants: Miss Wilson, Jos. L. Lavielle.

### DIED.

LUKENBILL—On July 19, 1870, at 7 o'clock P.M., infant daughter of D. K. and M. B. Lukenbill; aged 1 year 5 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, 20th inst., from the family residence, corner Hancock and Lampton streets. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

### OBITUARY.

MAIN—Died—Charles Augustus Main, aged 17 months, son of R. P. and Mattie E. Main, of New Albany, of summer complaint, in that city, at 7½ P.M., on Monday.

MAIN—Died—Mrs. Mattie E. Main, wife of R. P. Main, in New Albany, on Tuesday, at 1¼ o'clock A.M., the age of twenty-nine years. Mrs. Main was the daughter of Charles A. Neal, and was born at Salem, Indiana, January 8, 1841.

The funeral of Mrs. Main and her little son will take place on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her bereaved husband, on State street, between Spring and Elm, New Albany.

A few hours previous to Mrs. Main's death she wrote the following while lying on her sick-bed, in a most beautiful and legible hand, to-wit:

"Why should I mourn at the decree of my father in heaven? He will not take me from this earth until my work is finished, be that much or little. Whenever the summons comes to bear my weary spirit away to brighter lands, I am ready and willing to submit. It seems hard to leave my precious little ones motherless, yet the same kind Father who cares for them—I know, I feel all this. God has been good and merciful to me. He has given me a warm, loving heart—a heart to care and feel more for others than for myself; and in my last hours he will be with me, and I shall feel His presence; His brightness and his tender love will around me radiant, and peaceful beams so changeless, pure and bright."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS**

Seem to possess the quality of

***Accumulating Electricity!***

and imparting it to the body, whereby the circulation of the blood becomes equalized upon the parts where applied, causing pain and morbid action to cease. The Porous Plasters are flexible, and found of a great help to those who have weak backs or a pain in the side. Especially are they valuable to those who have neglected colds. They are often preventives of consumption; nay, they are believed to have loosened the grasp of this terrible affliction and been mainly instrumental in effecting a cure. In variable climates they should be worn on the breast or between the shoulders, or over the kidneys, by those who are subject to take cold easily.

je29 deod&weowim

**CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED.**

**UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE**

Does cure Bronchitis. Consumption, all Lung Diseases and Spitting of Blood, and strengthen and build up the system to a healthy condition. This has been tested by Prof. Trousseau in two thousand cases, in the Hospitals of Paris, in which it cured nearly every case; and in this country physicians are daily ordering and commencing it to their patients. It has made some astonishing cures. One bottle will prove its efficacy. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Sent by express to any address.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
ap13 Wedly 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

**Getting Married.**

Essays for Young Men on the delights of Home and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. my25 deod3m

## MEETINGS.

**Masonic Notice.**

There will be a regular meeting of the Lodge of Antiquity (No. 113) this (Wednesday) evening, July 20, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
W. F. ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

**Notice.**

THE undersigned, commissioners to open books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank of America hereby notify subscribers thereof that the sum required for organization has been subscribed. The subscribers to said stock are therefore hereby notified and are requested to meet at the Board of Trade Rooms, on Third, between Main and Water streets, on Wednesday next, the 20th inst., at 3 P.M., for the election of a Board of Directors.

jy19 d2 JOHN BARBEE, N. GWINN.

**LEVI'S CLOAK & FUR HOUSE**

**Great Reduction in Prices.**

I will reduce from TO-MORROW the price of my

**Buff Chinese Grass Cloth Suits,**
The most stylish suit of the season, from $12 to $10.

**White Victoria Lawn Suits,**
Very fine quality, reduced from $15 to $12.

**Llama Lace Points and Sacques**
At less than Eastern cost.

**Black Silk Suits and Wrappings**
AT COST.

**MORRIS LEVI,**
New Fourth st., bet. Market & Jefferson, No. 107.
ja23 SuWeFr

**Grain Bags.**

AS agents for Eastern Manufacturers and Importers, we keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Seamless Cotton Bags, Union A's, and Corn, Wheat, and Oats Burlaps. Also California Sacks used ones. MORRILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS, 61 Main street. jy19 d7

WM. L. ERNEST. H. C. McCALL. JOHN G. FARLEY. H. C. McCall & Co. Farley & Co.

**ERNEST, McCALL & CO.,**
**General Commission**
**AND WAREHOUSE MERCHANTS,**
**Benton, Lowndes Co., Ala.**

WITH unsurpassed facilities, an extensive business acquaintance, and a good run of trade in a thickly-populated section of the cotton-growing belt of Alabama, respectfully tender their services to their friends, and the public generally, for the sale of sugar, molasses, bacon, flour, lard, hay, corn, and [illegible]

Refer to Lehman, Durr & Co., ex-Gov. T. H. Watts, of Montgomery, Ala.; Foster & Gardiner, L. & J. Touart, Patrick Irwin & Co., Mobile, Ala.; Lehman, Newgass & Co., Coob, Dolbonde & Co., New Orleans. jy3 dim

**GRAIN BAGS.**

15,000 GRAIN BAGS, assorted sizes, in store and for sale low by SHERMAN & CO., 244 Main st.
jy3 eodim-3dp

## FINANCIAL.

**Mississippi Valley Navigation Co.**
OF THE SOUTH AND WEST,
No. 18 Carondelet St.,
NEW ORLEANS.

**Capital Stock $1,000,000—Shares $100 Each.**

The object of this Company is to build low-pressure steamboats, with water-tight compartments in the hull, and other valuable improvements, to navigate the tributary rivers of the Mississippi.

Over three hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by private individuals in cash, labor, and material.

The State of Louisiana has by an act of the Legislature become a cash subscriber for the amount of $100,000.

Over 100,000 acres of good land, amounting in value to nearly $500,000, have been subscribed, which lands are increasing in value every day.

The cash subscriptions will be immediately called and the Company will place, without unnecessary delay, a line of superior boats on the river, combining great speed, entire safety, elegance, and economy. The earnings of which, in the present state of the trade, will be most certain to yield handsome dividends to stockholders.

The following lands have been subscribed, some of which are offered for sale. Plats and descriptions of the same are to be seen at the office:

| | |
|---|---|
| 2,000 acres, Polk co., Texas, $13 per acre | $26,000 00 |
| 4,500 acres, Jefferson co., Ark., $5 | 22,500 00 |
| 640 acres, Poinsett " $5 | 3,200 00 |
| 720 acres " " $5 | 3,600 00 |
| 730 acres, St. Francis and Crittenden counties, Ark., $5 | 3,650 00 |
| 200 acres, Green and Monroe cos., Ark., $5 | 1,000 00 |
| 5,000 acres, Hopkins co., Texas, $5 | 25,000 00 |
| 4,428 acres, Tyler co., Texas, $5 | 22,140 00 |
| 4,428 acres, Colorado co., Texas, $5 | 22,140 00 |
| 4,052 acres, Brazoria co., Texas, $5 | 20,260 00 |
| 1,600 acres, Caldwell parish, La., $2 50 | 4,000 00 |
| 240 acres, Calhoun co., Ark., $2 50 | 600 00 |
| 80 acres, " " $2 50 | 200 00 |
| 160 acres, Clark co., Ark., $[illegible] | [illegible] |
| 400 acres, Washita co., Ark., $1 25 | 500 00 |
| 2,343 acres, Sunflower co., Miss., $2 50 | 5,857 50 |
| 5,000 acres, Franklin co., Tenn., $5 | 25,000 00 |
| 1,100 acres, Marion co., Ark., $2 | 2,200 00 |
| 5,400 acres, Mississippi, $3 | 16,200 00 |
| 10,000 acres, Napoleon and Desha cos., Ark., $3 | 30,000 00 |
| 8,000 acres, Crittenden co., Ark., $3 | 24,000 00 |
| 8,000 acres, Tennessee and Missouri, $5 | 40,000 00 |
| 16,000 acres, Arkansas, $3 | 48,000 00 |
| 2,422 acres, Morehouse parish, La., $15 | 36,330 00 |
| 630 acres, St. Landry " $[illegible] | [illegible] |
| 960 acres, Caldwell " $2 50 | 2,400 00 |
| 840 acres, Concordia " $5 | 4,200 00 |
| 300 acres, Tyler co., Texas, $3 | 900 00 |
| 200 acres, Caldwell parish, La., $3 50 | 700 00 |
| 2,500 acres, Madina co., Texas, $5 | 12,500 00 |
| 481 acres, Madison co., Miss., $10 | 4,810 00 |
| 3,940 acres, St. Martins parish, La., $5 | 19,700 00 |
| 2,221 acres, Assumption " $7 | 15,547 00 |
| 99,505 acres. | $449,016 50 |
| 330 acres, Pike co., Miss., $5 | 1,600 00 |
| 99,835 acres. | $450,616 50 |

Subscriptions to the Stock, either in good land, at reasonable prices, or in cash, will be received until the whole capital is taken up. Books are open at the office of the Company, No. 18 Carondelet st.

B. BLOOMFIELD, Gen'l Ag't, New Orleans.
CHAS. R. BENTON, Sec'y. my8 dtf

## FIRM CHANGES.

**Dissolution of Copartnership.**

THE firm of Gardner, Tyler & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent, W. W. Gardner and C. C. Clements retiring. Erastus D. Tyler will continue the real estate business at the same place, No. 75½ Fifth street, between Main and Market streets, and said Tyler is alone charged with the settlement of the business of the old firm.
W. W. GARDNER, ERASTUS D. TYLER, C. C. CLEMENTS.
Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1870. jy19 d3

**Dissolution.**

THE firm of C. & J. Hall was dissolved on the 15th of June by mutual consent, Chapin Hall retiring. The business of the firm will be settled by Jos. Hall, at the office of Hall, Irvine & Merwin, their successors.

**Copartnership.**

Joseph Hall, Wm. C. Irvine, and Samuel M. Merwin have bought the Jefferson Saw Mills, with the property and stock connected with the same, owned by the late firm of C. & J. Hall, and will continue the business of manufacturing all kinds of building and furniture lumber at the old stand, 428 Fulton st., between Wenzel and Cabel.
jy17 dimSuW&F HALL, IRVINE & MERWIN.

**Copartnership.**

W. J. BOHON and GEO. W. CURRY are admitted to an interest in our business, the style of the firm remaining unchanged. HAYS, CROSS & CO.
July 15, 1870. jy16 d6

**Dissolution.**

THE firm of F. H. Kean & Bro. was dissolved on the 8th inst. by the death of Mr. F. H. Kean. Their business will be settled by D. A. Kean at the office of Chambers & Kean, their successors.

**Copartnership.**

HENRY CHAMBERS, Late of Henry Chambers & Co. DARWIN A. KEAN, Late of F. H. Kean & Bro.

WE have bought the stock of F. H. Kean & Bro. and will continue the wholesale grocery business in the same house, No. 181 Main street, between Second and Third.
je28 deodim CHAMBERS & KEAN.

**H. C. MURRELL,**
**Wholesale Grocer**
AND
**COMMISSION MERCHANT,**
No. 177 Main street, north side, bet. Fifth & Sixth, house formerly occupied by Murrell & Weller.
jy3 dim LOUISVILLE, KY.

**JACOB F. WELLER**

WILL continue the wholesale grocery and commission business at No. 183 Main street, where he will be glad to see his old friends and the trade generally. jy3 dim

## REMOVAL.

**Dr. Carpenter**

HAS removed to Bamberger & Bloom's Block, No. 163 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut streets. jy20 Tu,Th&Sutm

**DR. GARVIN**

HAS removed his office and residence to No. 317 north side Jefferson, bet. 8th and 9th. jy1 dim

## DIVIDENDS.

**Dividend.**

OFFICE COMMERCIAL BANK OF KENTUCKY, PADUCAH, July 13, 1870.

THE Commercial Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., free of government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
jy19 d3 JAMES L. DALLAM, Cashier.

**HAVEN'S**
LATEST IMPROVED
**CIDER-MILLS!**
WILL PRODUCE
**ONE-QUARTER MORE CIDER**
THAN ANY OTHER STYLE.

☞ Learn the facts before purchasing, by seeing a mill or addressing

JAMES L. HAVEN & CO.,
No. 141 Walnut street,
jy14 deod6&w4 CINCINNATI.

**KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES!**

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF Kentucky.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $60,867 is | $60,867 |
| 2 Prizes of | 6,000 are | 12,000 |
| 2 Prizes of | 5,000 are | 10,000 |
| 5 Prizes of | 4,000 are | 20,000 |
| 5 Prizes of | 2,800 are | 14,000 |
| 5 Prizes of | 2,000 are | 10,000 |
| 40 Prizes of | 1,000 are | 40,000 |
| 50 Prizes of | 500 are | 25,000 |
| 110 Prizes of | 250 are | 27,500 |
| 66 Prizes of | 100 are | 6,600 |
| 66 Prizes of | 80 are | 5,280 |
| 66 Prizes of | 60 are | 3,960 |
| 66 Prizes of | 50 are | 3,300 |
| 4,092 Prizes of | 20 are | 81,840 |
| 25,740 Prizes of | 10 are | 257,400 |
| 30,316 Prizes, amounting to | | 547,747 |

**Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.** This scheme draws every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Small schemes draw daily. Tickets for sale at 91 West Jefferson st. (up stairs), and all lottery offices in Louisville. Write for circular. Address GEO. WEBSTER, General Agent, P. O. Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky. jy13 dim

**Ladies, Attention!**

BY order of manufacturers, I will sell Corsets warranted with whalebone at 75c; do warranted with 42 do at $1 50; do warranted with 60 do at $2 50; also,
Puffed and Tucked Goods at 40c a yard;
Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs at 30c;
Rich Embroidered Lawn Handkerchiefs at 25c;
Alexandre Kid Gloves at $1.
JUST RECEIVED,
Real Valenciennes Laces,
Darned Lace Rivieres,
Embroidered Swiss Insertions, &c., at

**CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'**
**Cheap Lace Store,**
**103½ Fourth St.**
jy13

**RUFER'S**
**Hotel & Restaurant**

THIS Hotel, kept on the European plan, has excellent accommodations for gentlemen, and keeps constantly on hand all the luxuries of the season, including young Grouse, young Squirrels, Woodcock, Jack Snipe, Frog Legs, &c. jy10 d3m

**First of the Season!**

**Young Grouse,**
**Young Woodcock,**
**Soft-shell Crabs,**
AT
**WALKER'S EXCHANGE,**
Third St., Bet. Main and Market.
jy8 dtf

**SPARKS, STILLMAN & GARLAND,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**CAST AND WROUGHT IRON RAILING,**
Iron Stairs, Straight and Spiral,
Garden and Cemetery Adornments,
*FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,*
SETTEES, CHAIRS, &c.
New and Improved Stable Furniture, &c.
FOUNDRY & WAREROOMS
Nos. 1,514 and 1,516 Spring Garden Street, PHILADELPHIA.
jy2 dim

**JOHN B. LEWIS**
(Late of Warren Mitchell & Co.),
**Provision & Produce Broker**
For the Sale and Purchase of
**PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE,**
AND
**Wholesale Dealer in Pure Kentucky Whiskies,**
No. 62 Second st., bet. Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
jy8 eodtf

**SLATE ROOFING.**

HAVING been appointed agents for the celebrated Eagle Slate Co. of Hydeville, Vt., we desire to call the attention of architects and builders to our facilities for furnishing all kinds of Slate Roofing on short notice and at the most reasonable terms.
jy6 dim M. MULDOON & CO.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Cunard Steamship Line.**

| | From N. Y. | To N. Y. |
|---|---|---|
| Liverpool, Glasgow, Cork, and Derry | $30 | $34 |
| Gothenburg, Christiania, Copenhagen, Paris | 36 | 45 |
| Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, or Havre | 36 | 40 |

All in Currency. Apply to J. D. O'LEARY, At Franklin Bank, No. 63 Main st., Louisville, Ky. jy20 d3

**Notice.**

TO the voters of the Sixth Legislative District: In obedience to a proclamation from His Honor John W. Stevenson, Governor of the State of Kentucky, I hereby give notice, that, on Monday, Aug. 1, 1870, an election will be held at the several voting places in the Sixth District of the city of Louisville for the purpose of electing a member of the Legislature, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Basil W. Duke.
jy17 dte J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

**Notice.**

HAVING bought the Myers & Co. or Strauss Patent for cleaning and removing the contents of privies or other vaults of offensive matter, we hereby wish to inform the public that we are prepared to clean and remove the contents of any vault or privy without any offensive smell or trouble about the premises. Orders left at No. 339 West Main street, between Third and Fourth, will be promptly attended to. [jy18 dtm] THEO. DAUB & CO.

**Administratrix's Notice.**

ALL persons indebted to the late Joseph H. Grauman are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts immediately, or I shall be compelled to enforce payments according to law; and all persons having claims against the estate will present them to me, duly proved, at my residence, No. 393 West Market street. FREDERICA GRAUMAN, Administratrix. jy12 d3

**Notice.**

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO., LOUISVILLE, June 27, 1870.

THE Board of Directors have declared a cash dividend of 4 per cent., free of Government tax, on the stock and stock liabilities of the Company, out of the earnings of the six months ending 30th June, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th to the 30th July next, both days inclusive.
je28 dtl W. BARNEY, Sec'y.

**Notice to the Public.**

OFFICE LOUISVILLE WATER CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., June 28, 1870.

FROM and after the 1st of July, 1870, the Louisville Water Co., for the purpose of bringing the water from the works within the reach of everybody, will lay the service pipes from the distributing pipes to the lot lines free of cost to all parties desiring to use water.

For further information apply at the Water Co.'s office.

By order of the Board. WM. F. BARRET, Pres't Lou. W. Co. je29 dlm

**Notice.**

LOUISVILLE, June 24, 1870.

THE Louisville and Portland Canal will be closed on and after the 25th of July and until the 1st of November or the further order of the Board for the purpose of enlargement and repairs.

By order of the Board of Directors. je24 d1y25 E. LOCKHART, Sup't.

**Fine Arts.**

PROF. C. PERING will continue to impart instructions during vacation on the usual days (Wednesday and Saturday) in Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, Crayon and Oil. Terms—Drawing, $5 per 10 lessons; Painting, $15 per 10 lessons, payable in advance. Residence 61 West Walnut, between Second and Third, north side. je21 d30

**Sugar.**

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d. je11

**Copper Whisky.**

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, Bet. Second and Third. mh8 dtf

## DRY GOODS.

**Grain Bags.**

10,000 2, 2½, and 3 bushel Stark, Great Falls, &c. Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., jy10 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

**Shoe Stock.**

SHOE lastings from Nos. 12 to 18; Do findings, assorted. Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., jy10 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

**Ribbons.**

SASH ribbons; Taffeta ribbons, Nos. 1½ to 30. Cord edge ribbons, Nos. 1½ to 20; Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., jy9 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

**Underwear.**

MEN'S all-wool shirts and drawers;
" Merino " " ;
" Lisle Thread shirts and drawers;
" India Gauze " " ;
Ladies' " " ;
Misses' Merino shirts;
Boys' " ;
Children's " ;
A full line just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., jy10 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

## EDUCATIONAL.

**WASHINGTON COLLEGE,**
**VIRGINIA.**
**Gen. R. E. LEE, President.**

THE next session will begin Sept. 15 and end June 22. Expenses $235 to $375. For particulars, apply to the CLERK OF FACULTY, Lexington, Va. jy12 deod2t

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, English and French, for young ladies and misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MAD. D'HERVILLY, Principal. jy12 deod3m

**MRS. PLATT'S SCHOOL**
FOR YOUNG LADIES

IS now permanently established in Louisville, and will be reopened on the 5th day of September next. Circulars can be obtained upon application at the residence of Mrs. Platt, on Broadway. jy10 Su&Wetf

**Forest Academy,**

A MALE SCHOOL, situated on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, 12 miles from Louisville, by B. H. McCown, Principal and Proprietor, assisted by three professors.

The school has a liberal charter, and secures to its pupils all the advantages of a thorough and practical education, preparing them for any profession. The school maintains its discipline mainly by influences of home association and the sacred Scriptures. For ample information, apply for catalogue to B. H. McCOWN, Anchorage Postoffice, L., C. & L. R. R.

P.S.—Music, instrumental and vocal, is taught regularly—the latter without charge. jy1 deod18t

**Cumberland University,**
**Lebanon, Tenn.**

SPECIAL attention called to the College of Arts and the Commercial College. Next session opens 5th of September. je28 deod2m*

**To Educators.**

AN experienced and successful educator of females can secure a situation by calling on W. N. HALDEMAN, at this office, or addressing C. G. MACPHERSON, Memphis, Tenn. jy19 dit*

**Kentucky Military Institute,**
**6 Miles from Frankfort, Ky.**

The 26th Academic Year will begin on
**Monday, September 5, 1870.**

☞ Send for Catalogue to
Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Sup't,
jy2 dlm&w4 Farmdale P. O., Franklin co., Ky.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**GRAND EXCURSIONS**
**For Lake Superior.**
**Fare Reduced.**

CONNECTING (after July 6) at DULUTH, with railroad for ST. PAUL, and all points in the NORTHWEST.

One of the following splendid first-class steamers Keweenaw, Northern Light, St. Paul, Meteor, and R. G. Coburn, leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock P.M.: June 6, 10, 13, 17, 20, 24, 28; July 4, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 26, 29; August 1, 5, 8, 12, 15, 19, 22, 26, 29; September 2, 5, 9, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26, 30. Leaving Detroit, Michigan, the following day at 11 P.M.

☞ Rooms secured and all information obtained by applying to HANNA & CO., Cleveland; EBER WARD, or J. T. WHITING, Detroit. je6 d3w3m

## CANDIDATES.

**For Congress—Fifth District.**

We are authorized to announce Hon. BOYD WINCHESTER as a candidate for re-election to Congress from the Fifth District, subject to the action of a Democratic Convention. jy12 d&wtc

## HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK. REDUCTION IN HOTEL PRICES. On and after July 15, 1870, the price of board will be four dollars per day.
jy15 dim SIMEON LELAND & CO.

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

**U. S. HOTEL,**
**Louisville, Ky.,**
BURTON & STOCKTON........PROPRIETORS
This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oc17 dtf

## BUSINESS CARDS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by ARNAD, DAVIS, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, bet. Grayson and Walnut sts. ja6 dtf

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. ml

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 41 and [illegible] st., bet. Main and River. STEIN & DOERR, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker, 473 & 475 Main st., north side, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.

**KENTUCKY WHISKIES!**

100 BBLS. J. W. Lillard Jessamine co., 1869;
50 bbls. Bowen, Bourbon co., 1866, 1867, 1868;
100 bbls. Sharp & Johnson, Bourbon co., 1868;
100 bbls. Lewis Hunter, Harrison co., 1869;
100 bbls. [illegible] Nelson co., sour mash, 1869;
100 bbls. T. S. Berry, sour mash, Daviess co., 1869, 1870;
100 bbls. Wright & Brothers, sour mash, Bullitt co., 1870;
200 bbls. Bellwood, 1869, 1870;
[illegible]
100 bbls. Dan'l Boone, Franklin co., 1869;
250 bbls. J. N. Blakemore, sour mash, Franklin co., 1870;
55 bbls. J. T. Smith, Bourbon co., 1866;
75 bbls. Apple and Peach Brandy,
IN STORE and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO.,
fe26 25 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.

**Kentucky Whiskies**

10,472 BARRELS NOW IN STORE—30 different brands. Full assortment of sour and sweet mash of seasons '67, '68, '69 and '70, embracing all the popular brands made in this State. Also a fine assortment of pure rye whiskies. As agents for Kentucky distillers, we are authorized, in all cases, to sell at their lowest prices. We invite a personal inspection of our stock.
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Agents for Ky. Distillers,
jy17 dim 34 Fourth street.

## PROPOSALS.

**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until Thursday, the 21st day of July, at 12 o'clock M., to improve Montgomery street, from the west side of Seventh cross-street to the west side of Ninth cross-street, by grading, curbing, block paving the gutters, and paving the carriageway with McAdam pavement.

The work to be contracted for by squares, and to be done according to the general ordinances regulating same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids required for each square.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are required to use the form furnished by the Engineer.

The above work will be let by contract on the said 21st of July, 1870, if permission is not granted before that time to the owner or owners of the ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain specifications at the Engineer's office.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 13, 1870. jy19

**Notice to Contractors.**

MAYOR'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., July 19, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, July 26, 1870, for furnishing 87 pumps in the Eastern and 43 in the Western District with iron dippers, and attaching same with chains.

The location of said pumps will be made known in this office.

Bond with approved security required.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
jy19 6td JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer, No. [illegible] Fifth street, until 12 o'clock M., Thursday, July 21, 1870, to reconstruct Broadway street, from the west side of First street to the west side of Campbell street, excepting 25 feet on each side for sidewalks, and excepting also that space occupied by the rails of the street railway, by regrading, re-curbing, and paving the same with Nicolson pavement according to the provisions of the general ordinance prescribing the manner of improving streets with Nicolson pavement, approved May 18, 1870.

Bond with approved security required, and bids to include patent fees and all costs and charges of whatever character connected with the work.

Specifications on file at the Engineer's office. Bidders are required to use the form furnished by the City Engineer.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 21st day of July, 1870, if permission is not granted before that time to the owner or owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain specifications at the Engineer's office.

JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 15, 1870. jy16

**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 M. Wednesday, July 20, 1870, for the construction of a sewer in Second st., from Chestnut to Walnut.

The work to be done in accordance with plan and specifications to be seen at the City Engineer's office on and after Tuesday, July 19, 1870.

Bond with approved security required, and right reserved to reject any and all bids.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, July 15, 1870. jy16

**Notice to Contractors.**

SEALED proposals will be received at the City Engineer's office until 12 M. on the 20th inst. for work and materials upon the new City Hall, as follows:

1st, Brick—3,000,000, more or less, and for laying the same.
2d, Stone flagging and curbing—materials and workmanship thereon—in quantities to be given.
3d, Stone work and foundation courses in substory—masonry and workmanship thereon.
4th, Building sand in quantities to suit.
5th, Lime—11,000 bushels, more or less.
6th, Cement as called for.
7th, Foundation excavation—3,900 cubic yards more or less.

Separate proposals will be made for each item of the above, according to forms furnished, and the right is reserved to apportion quantities or to reject any or all bids.

Specifications can be seen at the City Engineer's office on or after the 13th inst.

By order of the Mayor. I. M. ST. JOHN, City Engineer.
City Engineer's office, July 9, 1870. jy10

## AUGUST ELECTION.

**To the Voters of Louisville.**

I AM a candidate for the office of City Court Clerk and, coming before you for your suffrage, I propose to state my position. I am a Protestant, and in favor of continuing the reading of the Holy Bible in the public schools, and for non-division of the school fund. Respectfully, [my25 dtf] J. H. SPEER.

**MICHAEL BOLAND**
IS A CANDIDATE FOR
**Clerk of the Louisville City Court.**
jy17 dte*

**For the Legislature.**

BRENT. HOPKINS is a candidate to represent the Eighth and Ninth Wards of this city in the Legislature, to fill out the unexpired term of Gen. Duke, who has resigned. jy19 dte

JOHN D. HARRINGTON is a candidate for the Legislature from the Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards of the city of Louisville, subject to the action of a convention, if one be held. jy18 dte

E. A. LITER is a candidate for the Legislature from the Sixth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, at election Aug. 1, 1870. jy17 dte

PINCKNEY F. GREEN is a candidate for the Legislature, to fill the unexpired term of Gen. B. W. Duke, resigned, subject to the decision of a Democratic convention, should one be called. jy15 dte

**Opposition Candidate for Jailer.**

ANDREW HAWES is a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county, and will be supported by many voters at the August election. jy16 dte

**For Jailer.**

**JOHN SHARDEIN,**

Is an independent candidate for Jailer in the August election. my29 dtf

For Jailer, August election, 1870.

**AMBROSE E. CAMP.**
ap1 dte

We are authorized to announce JOHN MEHRINGER as a candidate for the office of Jailer of Jefferson county at the ensuing August election. dte*

**For Judge of the City Court.**

Gen. W. E. WOODRUFF is a candidate for Judge of City Court, at the ensuing August election. jy13te*

**For Marshal of the City Court.**

THOS. G. SLATER is an independent candidate for the office of Marshal of the City Court. my24 dtf

**For County Court Clerk.**

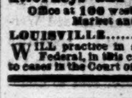
CHAS. M. THRUSTON is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the August election. ap2 dte

## DENTISTRY.

**ROSE PEARL.**

ADMITS a better expressional arrangement of artificial teeth than any base requiring porcelain gum, as gold, rubber, &c. Rose Pearl forms the plate and gum continuous. The color is natural and the work artistic. Strength and durability guaranteed. J. A. McCLELLAND, Dentist, Cassedy's 151 Bd st., bet. Green & Walnut. my1 eodtf

**J. P. CANINE,**
**DENTIST,**



And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 172 Fourth street, [illegible] Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. [illegible]

## LAWYERS.

THO. S. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

**BRAMLETTE & DURRETT,**
**Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,**
Office at 108 west side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets,
LOUISVILLE.........KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals. sed dtf

**WALTHAM WATCHES.**

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 450,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enable them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

We are now selling Waltham Watches at less prices in greenbacks than the gold prices before the war. There is no other manufacture of any kind in the United States of which this can be said.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watchmaking originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skillful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a center-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of main springs, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Fogg's Patent Pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair springs, now universally admitted by watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

All Waltham Watches have dust-proof caps, protecting the movement from dust and lessening the necessity of the frequent cleaning necessary in other watches.

Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch, is already a decided success and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality now offered to the public. To those living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the abovementioned improvements which tend to insure accuracy, cleanliness, durability, and convenience, must prove invaluable.

Every watch guaranteed by the Company.

To prevent imposition, buyers should see that every watch should bear either of the following trade marks:

| | |
|---|---|
| American Watch Co. | Waltham, Mass. |
| Amn. Watch Co. | Waltham, Mass. |
| American Watch Co., Crescent St. | Waltham, Mass. |
| Appleton, Tracy & Co. | Waltham, Mass. |
| Waltham Watch Co. | Waltham, Mass. |
| P. S. Bartlett | Waltham, Mass. |
| Wm. Ellery | Waltham, Mass. |
| Home Watch Co | Boston, Mass. |

For sale at retail by all respectable dealers.

A descriptive circular, giving much useful information, sent to any address on application. No watches retailed by the Company. Address,

**ROBBINS & APPLETON,**
*Gen'l Agents,*
**182 Broadway, New York.**

**Ask to see the new FULL-PLATE WATCH bearing the trade mark "AMERICAN WATCH Co., Crescent st., Waltham, Mass." It is by far the best Full-plate Watch made in the United States, and surpasses anything heretofore made in this country for Railway Engineers, Conductors, &c.**

ap26 deod, Mo, We&Fri&wowlw

## Public Speaking!

CAPT. WM. LINDSAY, the Democratic nominee, and Judge WILLIAMS, the Independent Democratic candidate for Appellate Judge, have made the following joint appointments, and will address the people at the respective places as follows:
Morganfield, Union county, Thursday, July 21.
Marion, Crittenden county, Friday, July 22.
Smithland, Livingston county, Saturday, July 23.
je16 deod&wtjy23

## RAILROADS.

**Louisville and Cincinnati**
**SHORT-LINE R. R.**
**Four Trains Daily, Time 4 Hours**

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati Mail, daily, except Sunday | 6:10 a m | 10:50 p m |
| Cincinnati Southern Fast Line, daily, except Sunday | [illegible] p m | 5:30 p m |
| Cincinnati Express, daily | 4:00 p m | 12:25 p m |
| Cincinnati Night Express, daily, except Saturday | 11:15 p m | 5:00 a m |
| Lexington & Frankfort Mail, daily, except Sunday | 6:30 a m | 11:50 a m |
| Lexington & Frankfort Express, daily, except Sunday | 2:30 p m | 9:35 p m |
| Lagrange Accommodation, daily, except Sunday | [illegible] | [illegible] |

je12 dtf SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

**ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD.**

To Grayson Springs and Back in One Day

ON and after Monday, June 27, 1870, persons leaving Louisville on the 8:30 A.M. Memphis and Nashville mail train will reach Grayson Springs for dinner. Leaving Grayson Springs at 4:45 P.M., reaching Louisville at 10:15 P.M.

GEORGE MACLEOD, Ch. Engineer.
T. H. WIGGLESWORTH, Div. Engineer. my17 dtf

**GREAT THROUGH ROUTE**
**North, East, and West,**
VIA THE
**Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line**
J., M. & I. R. R.

THREE trains daily leave the Bridge Depot as follows:

7:15 A.M. New York Express daily except Sunday Through to Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and New York without change, via Pan-Handle. Drawing-room cars through to Cleveland via Bee Line.

2:20 P.M. Express daily. Through to St. Louis, Chicago, and Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, and New York, via Bee Line, without change.

10:50 P.M. daily except Saturday, making connections East and West, with through car to St. Louis.

**Night cars with reclining chairs free.**

NOTICE—On Sunday through cars to the Eastern cities, via Pan-Handle, will be run from the Depot 2:20 P.M.

Tickets for sale at the office, corner of Main and Third streets, Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, and depot, corner of Portland avenue and Fourteenth street.

HORACE SCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
S. R. CAREY, G. T. A.
June 1, 1870.

**Louisville and Nashville**
—AND—
**MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE**
**RAILROAD LINE.**

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows:

Leave. [June 13, 1870.] Arrive.
8:30 A.M. Nashville, Memphis & N. O. Mail 10:15 P.M.
5:45 P.M. Nashville, Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express 6:40 A.M.
12:30 A.M. Nashv. & Southeastern Exp. Mail. 1:40 P.M.
8:05 A.M. Richmond & Mt. Vernon Ex. Mail. 2:10 P.M.
5:40 P.M. ... Bardstown Accommodation ... 9:05 A.M.

☞ Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express, and Nashville and Southeastern Express Mail run daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For Through Tickets, Baggage Checks, and Information as to Sleeping Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Offices, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

n16 dtf ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

## MEDICAL.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau st., New York City. 1e30 eod13

**RIGAUD & Co. PERFUMERY**

Patronized by the French Court, and extensively used in all fashionable circles.

**KANANGA**

THE TOILET WATER OF THE DAY.
Preserves the freshness of the skin and the fairness of the complexion.

**MIRANDA SOAP**

Gives the skin a delightful silky surface, and is all that can be desired as to perfume.

**RIGAUD'S DENTORINE**

A dentifrice elixir of unequaled virtues. Sweetens the breath, strengthens the gums, and preserves the teeth from decay.

**SOLIDIFIED DENTIFRICE CREAM**

A brush dipped in water and Dentorine passed over it produces a soft and unctuous mucilage that gives the teeth a brilliant whiteness.

[illegible]

AND

**Miranda Pomade**

For preserving and beautifying the hair.

**RIGAUD'S COLORIGENE**

Restoring to the Hair its Original Color.

A vegetable compound; contains nothing injurious; restores the hair to its natural color. Its success is infallible, and it does not stain either the skin or linen.

**EXTRACT OF YLANGYLANG**
**MANILLA BOUQUET.**

The two favorite perfumes for the handkerchief.

**KANANGA** NEW JAPANESE PERFUME

The fashionable Perfume, just imported by Messrs. Rigaud & Co.

AGENTS IN LOUISVILLE,
**PETER, POWERS & COOPER.**
ja25 d&w3m

**RHEUMATISM.**

Munroe's Rheumatic Cure.

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists. H. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent,
my8 d&wW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

**HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT**

THE POPULARITY OF HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT is known to every one in Europe, and many in America—the same is not confined to any particular class; in Europe emperors and kings drink it as well as the people. The first have conferred upon Mr. JOHANN HOFF numerous decorations and diplomas, and of the latter have sent him thousands of letters in which they laud in the highest terms the benefits of this tonic beverage on the stomach; and physicians both here and abroad unite in pronouncing it a safe and efficacious remedy for dyspepsia, coughs, colds, &c.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers. TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich st., New York, Sole Agents for the United States, &c. jy13 d&wF&M

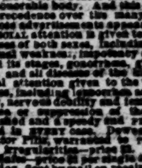
**DR. GATES'**
**PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.**

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. [illegible]

**TO THE LADIES.**

[illegible]

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 83 Third st., Near Market, Up Stairs,
LOUISVILLE, KY.



$500 Reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 133 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**Galen's Head Dispensary.**

ESTABLISHED 1838, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky [illegible]

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
No. 73 West Jefferson st., bet. 2d & 3d, south side, Louisville, Ky.

**DR. LANCASTER**

A GRADUATE of all the branches of Medicine and Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c. [illegible]

MEDICINE FURNISHED [illegible]

Hours—8 A.M. to 8 P.M.; Sunday, 8 A.M. to 2 P.M.

MEDICAL.

# BEWARE

—OF—

# BOGUS BUCHU!

PREPARED UNDER SPURIOUS NAMES.

WITH NO CERTIFICATES OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

**Purchase the Genuine H. T. Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu. Established upward of nineteen years.**

## CERTIFICATES.

### A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR: I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparation extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and, after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Thomas B. Florence, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Ellis Lewis, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. Grier, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. Banks, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

### One Hundred Dollars Would be Given for a Bottle, if Necessary.

RAHWAY, N. J., December 2, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your Buchu has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. ACCIDENT placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your Buchu. I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, 78 Milton avenue, Rahway, New Jersey.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward,
City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J. Dec. 2, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. Savage, ex-Mayor.
Frank La Rue, President of Council.
Wm. Richards, Clerk of Council.
Peter A. Banta, Councilman.
W. J. Brown, Councilman.
J. S. S. Melick, Councilman.
Lewis Hoff, Councilman.
J. B. Stryker, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY, Dec. 6, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are thereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY,
Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

DR. KEYSER IS A PHYSICIAN OF OVER 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE, AND A GRADUATE OF THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY OF PHILADELPHIA.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

### From the Principal Physician of the Sanitary Infirmary of the State of Louisiana.

PARISH LA FOURCHE, LA., April 20, 1870.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I have in my practice used (in the majority of cases where diseases of the urinary organs existed) Helmbold's Extract of Buchu, and can confidently say that I have never known it to be used without the greatest beneficial results. I have consulted patients after partaking of it, and they invariably confirm my statement. I am satisfied that the preparation is an established fact, convincingly proved by the practical test of long experience.

Yours respectfully, JOHN B. C. GAZZO, M. D.

### Permanent Cure of Diabetes with Four Bottles.

HACKENSACK, BERGEN CO., N. J., April 26, 1870.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.

DEAR SIR: I had been suffering for a long time from diabetes, and been under treatment for same by three of the most eminent physicians of this place, viz: Drs. Hasbrook, Hall, and Smith, without any apparent beneficial result. Having heard of your Fluid Extract Buchu, I concluded to try it, although I had but little faith in its curative properties. I am happy to state that, after taking four bottles of your Buchu I am entirely cured, and deem it but my duty to you and the community at large to inform you of the fact that I have been permanently cured by your medicine, after having been informed by the three physicians above named that my disease was incurable.

Truly yours, JOHN H. WYGANT.

I respectfully refer to any citizen of Hackensack.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

John H. Wygant, being of the village of Hackensack, county of Bergen, State of New Jersey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing is true to his knowledge.

[Signed] JOHN H. WYGANT.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of April, 1870.

[Signed] JOHN G. KEARNEY,
Commissioner of Deeds, New York City and County,
25 Chambers street, N. Y.

# HELMBOLD'S
# Fluid Extract Buchu

Established upward of 19 years.

PREPARED AT

## H. T. HELMBOLD'S
## Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

sp26 d&wWed&Sat&weow


## THE WAR IN EUROPE.

### Who Will Lead the Armies of France and Prussia.

### Sketches of the Great Commanders of Both Countries.

#### A GRAND ARRAY.

We continue this morning the series of sketches of French and Prussian commanders begun in the COURIER-JOURNAL of yesterday, which included the French Generals McMahon and Canrobert. The following are given as compiled by the New York World of Monday:

### French Commanders.

#### MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Marshal Bazaine (Francois Achille) is the descendant of a family of soldiers. He is now 61 years of age. He has the high reputation of being one of the bravest officers in the French army. He rose from the ranks, and in five years from his enlistment gained his sub-lieutenancy and his cross on the field of battle. In 1837 he was sent to Spain with the legion, and when the war of succession closed he went back to Algiers, where he was in the expeditions against Miliana, Kabylia and Morocco. For several years he had the superintendentship of Arab affairs in the province of Tlemcen. In 1854, being at the head of the first regiment of the foreign legion, he was appointed to the command of the infantry brigade formed from this legion. He performed valuable service with his men at the siege of Sebastopol, and in particular co-operated in the reduction of Kinburn, one of the outposts of the great fortress. After the retreat of the Russians he was Governor of Sebastopol until its final evacuation by the allies. Marshal Bazaine has a special interest for the American people from his connection with the Maximilian expedition to Mexico. He commanded the French contingent, succeeding Gen. Forey as chief. The success of the Emperor's discipline against the half-armed and half-civilized levies of Mexico was almost as rapid and remarkable as that of Cortez or Pizarro against the aborigines. Oajaca was taken, Juarez put to flight, the triumph was complete. All that was needed was stability. If the day of success was brilliant, the day of reverse was soon to come, and its darkness wiped out even the memory of early good fortune. The termination of the American war and the known disinclination of the United States to foreign interference in American affairs animated the Mexicans with new hopes. Bazaine in council advised Maximilian that the empire was impossible. Bazaine was recalled; Maximilian court-martialed and executed; and Napoleon III. suffered such diminution of military prestige and political reputation as can only be restored by the possible successes of war with Prussia.

#### MARSHAL VAILLANT.

Marshal Vaillant (Jean Baptist Philibert) is one of the oldest officers of the French army, having attained the great age of 80. He was born in 1790, and therefore in the last days of the great revolution, and saw the first of the empire. At 17 he was admitted a pupil of the Polytechnic, and completed his studies at the great engineering school of Metz. He gained his sous lieutenancy in 1809, and was actively engaged during the empire. He served at Dantzic as first lieutenant of sappers, then second captain in Russia with the Grand Army, where he was mentioned in general orders for bravery and coolness, and in 1813 received the Cross of the Legion of Honor; but the very same month, having been attacked and surrounded by a superior force, he was made prisoner and remained in captivity until the re-establishment of the peace. Immediately returning to duty, he was assigned to the defense of the capital during the hundred days, and took part in the great battles of Ligny and Waterloo. He was retained in the public service after the restoration, and got his senior captaincy in 1816. He translated a treatise "on the construction of military bridges," and in 1826 became *chef de bataillon*. Marshal Vaillant attained his reputation after the French occupation of Algiers. He was employed in the first expedition, and took command of the assault and storm of the Emperor's fort at Algiers, which led to a capitulation by the Dey. He had a leg broken, and was sent back to France, where he remained until his recovery, and received his lieutenant-colonelcy as a reward for his bravery. In 1832 he was at the siege of Antwerp, and gained his colonelcy as well as the Order of Leopold. In 1834 he was sent to Algeria in command of the engineers, and under his direction the province was covered with blockhouses and fortified posts, enabling the French to keep the Arabs in check, and giving the new colonists a *point d'appui* for the pursuit of peaceful occupations, as well as for the protection of the troops in the razzias and incessant warfare that was carried on. In 1838 he returned to France, and received his promotion of marechal-de-camp, and he was then made commandant of the Polytechnic, and in 1840 had charge of the fortifications of Paris on the right bank of the Seine. In 1845 he was president of the committee on fortifications, and devoted himself to the elaboration of the various plans of military science for the important public work with which the committee was charged, until the Italian war of 1849 required his services in the field, when he was made second in command of the expeditionary corps d'armee. The siege of Rome was a momentous operation, both in its military and moral aspects; an enormous *enciente* had to be dominated by a comparatively small assailing force, and it was infinitely desirable for the honor of France that both public monuments and private life and property should be protected as much as possible; all this was satisfactorily accomplished. Rome fell before French arms. Its capture was effected with but slight loss of life, and Christendom was saved the disgrace of desecration of the sacred edifices or destruction of the incomparable works of art with which the Holy City abounded. The decree which, on the 11th December, 1851, created Vaillant Marshal of France announced to the world that, though only second in command, these responsible duties had devolved on him and he had, in effect, been commander-in-chief. As Marshal of France he became ex-officer, peer and Senator, and the baton of Grand Marshal of the Palace was also placed in his hands. In 1854, during the Russian war, he succeeded Saint Arnaut as Minister of War, and retained the army portfolio until the Italian campaign of 1859. He was then assigned to the army of the Alps, and took command in the city of Milan upon its occupation until May, 1860. In his civil administration as marshal of the place several important reforms were effected. Among others the reorganization of the fine art school, the liberty of the theaters; also with several minor reforms of detail in the several departments of art and the drama, which were included in Marshal Vaillant's official duties. Marshal Vaillant has worn the grand Cross of the Legion since 1849, and is decorated with almost all the European orders. He is also a member of several scientific societies, and in particular has been repeatedly president of the Board of Longitude.

#### MARSHAL COUNT BARAGUEY.

Marshal Count Baraguey d'Hilliers (Achille) is over seventy-five years of age. He is son of Baraguey d'Hilliers of the First Empire. He was in the Horse Chasseurs, and had his left hand shot away at Leipsic. In the hundred days he sided with the Bourbons. After Waterloo he entered the French Guards and obtained rapid promotion. In 1830 he went to Algiers. In 1832, when commandant of the military school of Saint Cyr, he repressed a republican revolt by the pupils. In 1840 he was again in Algiers, and took command of several expeditions into the interior, taking with him the young Orleans Prince, the Duc d'Aumale, to whose soldierly conduct he bore testimony. He was superseded in 1844 in consequence of reverses. In 1848, when the revolution broke out, Baraguey d'Hilliers was Inspector General of Infantry. The provisional government, confiding in his principles, retained him in office. He offered himself to the electors of Doubs in opposition to Ledru Rollin, and was returned to the Constituent Assembly. He voted independently with the Right for the two chambers, for the credit foncier, etc. He was against the suspension of the journals, and voted against Cavaignac. He changed front after the 10th of December, and supported the press and the clubs repression. He became a warm supporter of Louis Napoleon, and was sent to Rome, to supersede General Hautpoul, and to work for the consolidation of the Papal power. In 1851 he was the head of the army of Paris in place of Changarnier—a measure which led to much angry feeling, and eventually to the fall of Baroche. He took an active part in the *coup d'etat*, and was one of the consulting committee. In the Crimean war he commanded the land forces in the Baltic, and captured Bomarsund. This success was considered worthy of marshal's baton. In the Italian war he took an active part; fought the preliminary battle of Melegnano, and subsequently, with his corps, carried the village of Solferino in the famous battle of that name.

#### MARSHAL FOREY.

Marshal Forey (Elie Frederic) is sixty-six years old. He was educated at Saint Cyr. Forey got his promotion—he gained his first military experience in Algiers, at Medeah, Constantine, the Iron Gates, and in numerous minor skirmishes and operations. In 1848 he got his generalship, and his services to the *coup d'etat*, with his entire adhesion to the cause of Napoleon, were rewarded by the commander's Cross in the Legion. He is accounted an able organizer and tactician. In 1854 he was General of Reserve, and in the Crimea held for a short time the command of the troops before Sebastopol—the first division of the army of Paris belonging to the army of the Alps. Forey met the Austrians at Montebello, 20th May, 1859, and after a severe engagement compelled them to retreat. In 1862 he was sent to Mexico with the expeditionary corps that was to supplant the new Emperor on the throne of that country. He had two divisions of infantry and one of cavalry. His first act was a proclamation giving the Mexicans liberty to vote. This was speedily succeeded by a general sequestration of the property of all those who voted adversely to the pretender. This excited much angry comment; but it seemed to meet the convenience of the French Government, for General Forey was made Marshal. Having appointed a provisional government, Forey turned over his command to Bazaine and returned to Paris in October, 1863.

#### MARSHAL RANDON.

Marshal Randon (Jacques Louis Cæsar Alexandre) is a man of great age, over seventy-five. General Marchand, of the Empire, was his uncle, and it was natural that young Randon should join the army, although he appears to have received his military education, as was the custom in these days, in the ranks. He was made sub-lieutenant after Moskowa, he was wounded at Lutzen, and sent in his adhesion to Napoleon during the hundred days, a fact which kept him in obscurity during the Restoration. In 1830 the Louis Philippe government made him chief d'escadron and sent him to Algiers with his troop, where he remained ten years. He became Lieutenant-General, and held administrative office in the province of Bona. In 1848, during the brief interregnum of the Lamartine Government, he remained in Algeria, and then became Inspector of Cavalry. In 1851 he was sent by Louis Napoleon to Algeria as Governor General. In the Italian war he was a Major General, but when Vaillant left the War Office he took charge and continued in the exercise of his administrative functions until the peace.

#### MARSHAL CHANGARNIER.

The famous Changarnier, who has been appointed to command the French reserves, and promoted to the rank of Marshal, rises once more into importance.

Nicolas-Anne Theodule Changarnier, born at Autun (Saone and Loire), April 26, 1793, graduated from St. Cyr in 1812, with the grade of sous-lieutenant, and entered as a simple guard in one of the privileged companies of the bodyguard of Louis XVIII. He joined as Lieutenant in January, 1815, the Sixtieth Regiment of the line, formed of the provincial legion of the Yonne. In 1823 he engaged with distinction in the Spanish campaign, and became Captain the 9th of October, 1825. In 1830 he belonged to the First Regiment of the Royal Guard. Returned to the cadets, he was sent to Africa, where he justified, in a series of actions full of vigor and force, his rapid advancement. He took part in the expedition of Mascara in the Second light infantry. Chief of battalion, September 31, 1835, he distinguished himself by his intrepidity and sang-froid in the campaign of Marshal Clousel against Achmet-Bey, and during the retreat of Constantine upon Bone, put to flight numerous bands who annoyed the army (24th November, 1836). He was made lieutenant colonel January 25, 1837. The part which M. Changarnier took in the expedition of the *Portes de Fer* obtained him the grade of colonel in the Second light infantry, and his success against the Hoojoutes and the Kabyles the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honor. After the expedition of Medeah, and the affairs of Colonel de Monzai and Chellif (1840), he was made marshal of the camp 21st of June. Three years of new and brilliant services, a wound received at Medeah, a vigorous charge of cavalry against a superior force at Kyables, then the reduction of the tribes about Tenez, who sustained Abd-el-Kader, caused him to be elevated to the rank of general of division the 3d of August, 1843. In 1847 he received the command of the division of Algiers at the hands of the Duke d'Aumale, Governor-General of Algiers.

When Cavaignac had been made by the provisional government at once general of division and governor of the colony, Changarnier returned to France, and, in a letter, in which he magnified his habit of conquering, asked the republican government to make use of his devotion to France. M. de Lamartine made him Embassador to Berlin, but he preferred to remain in Paris, and in the outbreak of 16th of April, so dangerous for the provisional government, he put himself spontaneously at the head of the forces which were at the disposition of the government, and re-established order. In the month of May he went to replace General Cavaignac in Algiers, the latter taking a seat in the Senate; but in the election of the 4th of June he was himself chosen representative of the people in the department of the Seine. General Cavaignac having become chief of the executive power, confided to M. Changarnier the command of the National Guard of Paris, which he kept after the presidential election, and to which he added, on the 9th of January and 14th of June, 1849, that of the troops of Paris, which reached the number of 100,000 men. After that he occupied an important position in connection with all the events and the political complications of the times. His representative and energetic attitude prevented civil war in the streets of Paris on the 29th of January; and the rapidity and severeness of his measures extinguished it on the 13th of June inside the walls of the Conservatory. A declared adversary of republican institutions, he was considered ready to destroy them by violence in the interest of the most opposite of monarchical ambitions, and everybody agreed that he followed the role of Monk. After having sustained during two years, in spite of the uneasiness and hostility of the Assembly, the position of President, M. Changarnier showed himself, on the 9th of January, 1851, opposed to the policy of Louis Napoleon, and was deposed from his double command. The Assembly wished, for their own security, to give him in exchange the command of troops destined to protect them, but the proposition was negatived, and M. Changarnier, who had declared in the Chamber that "for the inauguration of the era of the Cæsars, there could not be found a battalion, a company, or a squad," could do nothing either to prevent or hinder the *coup d'etat*. Arrested on the morning of the 2d of September, he was conducted to Mazas, where he remained several days, and was then banished from France by the decree of the 9th of January, 1852. He then resided in Belgium, at Malines, refusing to profit by the authority which had been accorded to him to return to his own country. He sent to the French journals on the 21st of March, 1855, a letter opposing the very violent portion of the "Memoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris" of M. Veron, where the latter says that in the month of January, 1849, M. Changarnier, before him and other witnesses, offered to arrest his colleagues, Cavaignac, Charras, Lamoriciere and other Republican Generals. After the general amnesty he returned to his estates of the Seine and Loire. He was promoted officer of the Legion of Honor on the 5th of April, 1849.

#### GENERAL EDMOND LEBOEUF.

General Edmond Leboeuf, born 5th November, 1809, was educated in the Polytechnic school and the artillery school of Metz. Captain in 1837, chief of squadron in 1856, he was the second officer of the Polytechnic school from 1848 to 1850, became colonel in 1852, and served in the Crimea from the beginning of the war at the head of the artillery. Made general of brigade, 1854, he became general of division 31st of December, 1857. He commanded the artillery during the Italian campaign of 1859, he then became the aid-de-camp to the Emperor and member of the artillery committee. In September 1866, General Leboeuf was sent to Venice in the capacity of Imperial Commissioner, charged with returning the province to the Italian authorities. This was done by reason of the plebiscite, by which the Venetian people declared their union with the Kingdom of Italy. In January, 1867, he was sent to replace General De Goyon at Toulouse, and to command the Sixth Army Corps. By the decree of the 21st of August of the same year General Leboeuf was called to succeed Marshal Niel as Minister of War, member of the Cabinet, which was as it were provisory, and while awaiting the new parliamentary regime promised by the imperial message of the 12th of July, he interested himself in the reforms pertaining to the interior organization of the country, which had for their object the facilitating of the administrative services of the army, and resolutely undertook the reorganization of the *personnel* of the bureaus. This brought him much approbation. On the 27th of December he took leave of all his colleagues, to give place to the new parliamentary cabinet formed by M. Emilie Ollivier, but his portfolio was returned to him in the ministerial combination of the 3d of January, 1870. General Leboeuf was elected a member of the General Council of Orne for the Canton of Trun. Officer of the Legion of Honor, 1840, commander 11th August, 1850, General Leboeuf was made Grand Officer 25th August, 1859, and received the Grand Cross 21st December, 1866.

#### COUNT DE PALIKAO.

Charles Guellaume Marie Cousin de Montauban, Count de Palikao, the French General and Senator, was born on the 24th of June, 1796. He was employed at an early age in Algiers, and distinguished himself there as a cavalry officer. On September 4th, 1836, he was made chief of a squadron of horse; on the 7th of May, 1843, Lieut. Colonel; and on the 2d of August, 1845, Colonel of the Second Chasseurs. He became General of Brigade on the 21st of September, 1851, and commanded the division of Tlemcen; General of Division after 28th September, 1855, he commanded the Division of Constantine. Recalled to France, he was put at the head of the Twenty-first Military Division during the seige of Limoges. The year 1860 was marked in the life of General Cousin-Montauban, by one of the most extraordinary events of modern history. Invested with the chief command of the French expedition into China, he had the honor of accomplishing that almost fabulous invasion, which brought the arms and banners of the French and English even to the capital of this vast and distant empire. The capture of the forts of Takou, at the mouth of the Peiho, on the 20th of August, the great victory of Palikao over General Sang-ko-lin-sin on the 21st of September, the destruction of the royal palace, the entry into Pekin on the 13th of October, forced the Chinese to accept the treaty imposed by the allies, and assured, at least temporarily, the respect of European interests in the extreme East. The General left there at the end of the same year, and returned by way of Japan, many of whose principal cities he visited, and re-entered France in July, 1861. In recompense for these great successes, the Emperor had already elevated him to the dignity of the grand cross of the Legion of Honor, on the 26th of December, 1860, and had made him Senator on the 4th of March, 1861. On the 22d of January, 1863, he conferred on him the title of Count de Palikao, and submitted to the Corps Legislatif a project of pensioning him, which excited a lively opposition there. The General demanded its withdrawal; the Emperor opposed this, and the project was accepted by the Chamber with a modification. On the 22d of June, 1865, General Cousin Montauban was made (in place of Marshal Canrobert, who was called to Paris) commander of the 4th army corps, of which the headquarters are at Lyons, and of the 8th military division. He was made commander of the Legion of Honor on the 23d of December, 1848, and Grand Officer on the 28th of December, 1859. In 1860, when he was given the grand cross, he could count forty-two years of effective service, twenty-eight campaigns, and one wound.

#### ADMIRAL RIGAULT DE GENOUILLY.

Charles Rigault de Genouilly, naval officer, Senator, Minister, was born at Rochefort, 12th April, 1807. He was educated in the Polytechnic school, which he left for the navy in 1827, with the title of midshipman; was made ensign in 1830; lieutenant in 1834, and commanded while in this grade the Victorieuse, which was lost in the Chinese seas. He was before a council of war and acquitted, his conduct being wholly approved. He was made captain 23d July, 1848. After having commanded the Charlemagne from 1849 to 1852, and havin a seat, in 1853, in the Naval Council, he was made, in December, 1854, rear admiral, and sent to the Crimea, where, during the siege of Sebastopol, he commanded a detachment of marines. In 1856 he was put at the head of the naval department of Indio-China, and co-operated with the English the next year in the capture and occupation of Canton. Promoted to the grade of vice-admiral 9th August, 1858, he was called in 1859 to the command of the Mediterranean squadron in place of M. le Barbiere de Tinan. Made admiral by the decree of January 27, 1864, he was called to the Senate on the 11th of July, 1860; he there voted, in March, 1861, for the amendment favorable to the maintenance of the temporal power of the Popes. In the month of January, 1867, the Admiral was chosen Minister of Marine, in place of M. Chasseloup-Laubat. Amid the facts which strongly directed public attention to the administration of his department, were the troubles of the "Reunion," which were suppressed not without bloodshed. These caused in the Chamber certain criticisms, to which the Minister replied, taking, in the name of the government, the responsibility of the actions of all its agents (27th January, 1868). In the ministerial crisis of the first days of July, 1869, the Admiral, who had taken leave of all his colleagues, was replaced at the head of his ministerial bureau by a decree of the 17th of the same month. During the sickness of Marshal Niel in the following month, he was temporarily in charge of the War Department. He was one of the two ministers who alone preserved their portfolios in the parliamentary cabinet formed by M. Ollivier January 2, 1870. The Admiral was made a grand officer of the Legion of Honor 2d October, 1855, and received the grand cross 3d September, 1864. He published the fourth edition of the "Routier des Antilles," of Chaucheprat, corrected in accordance with that of the department of Madrid, and enlarged by the additional English documents. He also bestowed some labor on the second edition of the "Dictionnaire Universelle, Raisonne de Marine" of M. de Montferriere.

### Prussian Commanders.

#### HELMUTH-CHARLES-BERNARD, BARON VON MOLTKE.

Helmuth-Charles-Barnard, Baron von Moltke, chief of staff of the Prussian forces, and the man upon whom devolves the conduct of the war in behalf of Prussia, was born at Gnewitz, in Mecklenburg, on the 26th day of October, 1800, and is therefore at the present time about seventy years old. While yet young he entered the service of Denmark, having already received a theoretic knowledge of military science, and being recognized as a man of more than ordinary ability in the profession which he had chosen. At that time serious complications had already arisen between the crown of Denmark and the Duchies, the chief point upon which there was dispute being royal succession. It was thought that the male line in the reigning family would soon become extinct, and a prospect of the independence of the duchies thus afforded. The project of annexing Schleswig in the German Confederation was even openly advocated in the Provincial Assembly, and young Von Moltke so sympathized with the German side of the dispute that, in 1822, he entered the service of Prussia. Here for ten years he remained in subordinate positions, displaying in each such marked superiority that in 1832 he was promoted to a place in the staff. Three years afterwards he visited the East, and was presented to the Sultan, Mahmoud II., who was then introducing into Turkey more radical measures of reform than had been effected by any of his predecessors, intending, if possible, to make the Ottoman Empire one of the powers of the world. The Sultan knowing that Von Moltke had already achieved a reputation in his own country for his careful study and exact knowledge of the art of war, requested him to initiate him into the new stategic theories of Europe, and for several years Von Moltke was engaged in directing military reforms in Turkey—the results of which were afterward shown in the Crimean war—and assisted in the Syrian campaign of 1839. For seven years after this he saw much of European life, wandered about the world perfecting himself in his vocation. In 1846 he returned to Prussia and was appointed aid-de-camp of Prince Henri, living at Rome, and who died in the following year. After having been engaged in several departments and in important missions, he became in 1856 the aid-de-camp of Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and two years afterward was appointed Chief of Staff of the army, and yet holds that position. In 1859 he prepared the plan of an expedition, the carrying out of which was prevented by the prompt conclusion of the treaty of peace between the Emperors of France and Austria, at Villafranca, on the 11th day of July, 1859, shortly after the battle of Solferino. For some years previous to 1864 the chief feature of the foreign policy of Prussia had been the incessant pursuit of a plan for the annexation of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. The crown jurists of the government prepared a statement according to which the King of Denmark, and not the Prince of Augustenburg (a matter about which there had been much dispute), had been, up to October 30, 1864 (the date of the treaty of Vienna), the lawful sovereign of the duchies, and by which it would appear that his right had been ceded by that treaty to the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. Prussia therefore rejected all the endeavors made by the Prince of Augustenburg for the purpose of obtaining recognition by Prussia as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, as well as the attempts made by the Federal Diet to establish its competency to settle the question of the succession. A small party among the higher nobility of the duchies were in favor of permanent union with Prussia, although the large majority of the people asked the recognition of Prince Frederick of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, both the prince and the people being, however, in favor of making concessions to Prussia. In the war resulting, Von Moltke played a great part against Denmark, in whose service he had once been, and, as chief of staff, was joined with Prince Frederick Charles, who was called to the command of the allied troops. In this position he displayed great ability; and so remarkable were his powers that he was called to organize the war which, in the following year, took place between Prussia and Austria. The plans laid down by him were carried out—so far as circumstances would admit—to the letter. Engaged in the service of Prussia, he devoted all his energies to its advancement, and to him not less than to Bismarck was due the success of the war. Everybody must remember the excitement in regard to the news from Europe which was felt during the latter days of June and the early part of July, 1866. The fever ran high in this city, the hatred between Austrian and Prussian being not less evident than that between Prussian and Frenchman now, and occasioning greater disturbances. The Frenchmen, too, came in for their share of abuse, for there was no telling whether or not the Emperor of the French would interfere in the struggle and force such a conclusion of it as would suit his wishes. The enthusiasm which the cable dispatches now tell us is manifested in Prussia and France—the one country shouting the praises of the arrogant William whom, with that fervor of patriotism which comes in great crises and disappears with them, they called "der alte Herr"—was as great then as now, and when King William, accompanied by Bismarck and Von Moltke, left Berlin for the seat of war, he was greeted with such cheers and demonstrations as hardly have their parallels now. There were marching and countermarching, all to the tune which Von Moltke, hardly recognized then as a leader save in the private councils of Prussia, had made. At last came the news of the battle of Sadowa. The Austrians had been beaten, and Prussia had become the great power of Germany. Gen. Von Moltke was on the field near the person of the King during the fight, and under his direction the army advanced toward Vienna. On the twenty-second day of July General Moltke arranged a truce of five days, during which an armistice was concluded, accompanied by arrangements which assured the triumph of Prussia. Then he received from King William the decoration of the order of the Black Eagle, an honor not less dear to a Prussian than the cross of the Legion of Honor to a Frenchman. Since that time, and until the breaking out of the present war between France and Prussia, General von Moltke has been engaged in the study of his vocation, and enjoying the deserved rewards of eminent ability. He is known not alone as a soldier, but as an author, having written "Der Russisch-Turkische Feldzug" (The Russo-Turkish Campaign), Berlin, 1835; "Biete Ueber Zustaende and Begebenheiten in der Turkei" (Letters on the Condition of Turkey), 1841; and in 1859 he directed the official publication of the "Campaign in Italy."

#### CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Wilheim Freidrich Karl, the present King of Prussia, married the Duchess Marie Louise Augusta Katharine, of Saxe-Weimar, on the 11th day of June, 1829, and from this marriage two children have been born—first, the present Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm Nicholas Karl, born on the 18th day of October, 1831; and second, the Princess Louise Marie Elizabeth, born December 3, 1838, and afterwards married to the Grand Duke Friedrich Wilheim Ludwig, of Baden.

Prince Friedrich Wilhelm is Lieutenant General, Inspector of the First Division of the Army, Commandant of the First Division of Infantry of the Guard, Chief of the First Regiment of the Grenadiers of Eastern Prussia, No. 1; First Commandant of the First Battalion (Berlin) of the Second Regiment of the Landwehr of the Guard attached to the First Regiment of foot-guards and the Second Regiment of Grenadiers of Silesia, No. 11; Lieutenant General of Pomerania, Chief of the regiment of Russian Hussars, No. 11, and Proprietary of the regiment of Austrian Infantry. On the 25th of January, 1858, he married the Princess Victoria, eldest daughter of Queen Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, Duchess of Saxe, born on the 21st of November, 1840. He has two sons and three daughters, his eldest son being Prince Frince Frederick William Victor Albert, born at Berlin on the 27th of January, 1859, and sub-lieutenant of several regiments of the Guard and of the Landwehr. He it was who commanded the army of the Oder at Sadowa. Of the distinguished part which he took during the German-Italian campaign but little is to be written. At first he was unknown, and nobody had any idea that the conduct of the war would eventually come into his hands, but at last it did so. He had the control of the troops throughout the war, backed of course by Von Moltke.

#### PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES.

Frederick Charles Alexander, born on June 20, 1801, is Grand Master of the Bailiwick, of Brandenburg, of the order of Hospitallers of St. John, of Jerusalem, Field Marshal General and Commander of Artillery, Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment of Prussian Infantry, First Commander of the First Battalion Second Regiment of Grenadiers of the Landwehr of the Guard, Colonel of the Eighth Regiment of Austrian Cuirrassiers, and of the Fourth Regiment of Russian Musketeers. He commanded the army of the Elba at Sadowa, and married on 26th of May, 1827, the Princess Marie Louise Alexandrine, daughter of Charles Frederick, Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar.

#### GENERAL MANTEUFFEL.

Edwin Hans Charles, Baron de Manteuffel, born February 24, 1809, and son of the President of the Superior Court of Madgeburg, entered, when seventeen years old, the dragoons of the guard, was made an officer two years later, and became aide-de-camp to the King in 1848. Colonel in 1854, he accomplished many diplomatic missions, especially in Austria. In 1858 he was attached to the Minister of War as chief of his personal staff. In 1858 he was called to the King's household as grand chamberlain, and became Lieutenant General and Adjutant General. While fulfilling these functions, on the occasion of the publication of a pamphlet by a counselor of the Tribunal of Twesten, fought a duel with the author, which caused considerable excitement. After the convention of Gastein he was made civil and military Governor of Schleswig, where, during the disputes which occurred between the two great German powers, he led the Prussian troops while the Austrian Governor of Holstein unsuccessfully defended the claims of Austria. He was afterwards sent against Hanover, and had the command of a division under Gen. Vogel de Falkenstein. When this General was called into Bohemia, in the month of July, 1866, General Manteuffel took command of the army of the Main, and directed operations against the German States of the South. He was charged with dealing very rigorously with his vanquished compatriots during these successful operations. For instance, he demanded from the village of Frankfort the payment of a war levy of 60,000,000 of francs, which the magistrates refused to furnish, preferring to submit to pillage. When the war terminated Baron de Manteuffel was sent on a mission to St. Petersburg to induce the Czar to take a favorable view of the reorganization of Germany as accomplished by Prussia.

#### GENERAL VON ROON.

Albert Theodore Emile de Roon, the Prussian General, statesman and military writer and minister, born 30th of April, 1803, was educated at the military school, and entered the army as an officer in 1821. After having, from 1824 to 1827, pursued the higher courses of the general military school, he was employed as a teacher in that of the cadets at Berlin, and devoting himself to the investigation of military and geographical sciences, distinguished himself therein. He has published a number of works, some of which had a great circulation, especially "The Principals of Geography, Ethnography, and Political Economy," "The Military Geography of Europe," "The Iberian Peninsula."

Meanwhile M. de Roon followed his career regularly. After having made in 1833 a campaign of observation in Belgium on the occasion of the siege of Anversal he was attached to the topographical bureau, then to the staff, where he was made captain; made major in 1842, chief of staff in 1848, lieutenant colonel in 1849, major-general in 1856. He held successively various commands since 1843, and accomplished many important missions. He was charged, on two occasions, with the mobilization of the army, especially in 1859, when Prussia was preparing to interfere in the war of Italian independence, which was suddenly suspended by the treaty of Villafranca. To him was confided the direction of the education of Prince Frederick Charles, whom he accompanied to the University of Bonn. Called on the 16th of April, 1861, to the Ministry of the Marine, Gen. de Roon took besides, on the 5th of December, in the same year, the portfolios of war. At the head of this double service, he showed, in the years which followed, much energy and perseverance in seconding the projects conceived by King William for the reorganization of the army. He partly realized these projects, in spite of the opposition of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies, against which he contended in concert with M. de Bismarck. His name from that time is prominent in the history of the extensive modifications of Germany, accomplished to the profit of Prussia by the force of her arms or the adroitness of her diplomacy.

## THE EUROPEAN STRUGGLE.

### Opinions of the French, German and American Press.

### Beecher's Sermon—The Gold Room—Bismarck and Cuba.

#### The Great French Ram—Privateering—Our Commerce.

#### LATEST FOREIGN CROP REPORTS.

#### What the Newspapers Say.

[From the New York Herald.]

France has a population of thirty-eight millions. That of the North German Confederation, consisting of Prussia, with the annexed States of Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Schleswig-Holstein, Nassau and Frankfort, and the German States north of the river Main, amounts to nearly thirty-one millions. The South German States, excluding Austria, may possibly aid Prussia in its resistance to French aggression, and they number nine millions. Thus the balance in point of population is slightly in favor of Germany. The French navy, with its fifty-five iron-clads and their 1,032 guns, against the Prussian navy, with but four such vessels and their fifty guns, and a similar disparity in other classes of war steamers, is indisputably superior. But although since the unexpected victory of Prussia in 1866 the efficiency of the French army as well as that of the French navy has been steadily increased and the effective force of the army with the reserve has been brought up to eight hundred thousand, a number larger by two hundred and sixty-three thousand than it had at the commencement of the Crimean war, yet the Prussian army has also been steadily increased, until it contains six hundred and fifteen thousand, of whom four hundred and ninety thousand are in active service, while the reserve of Prussia, consisting of the entire male population of suitable age, will enable her to bring into the field, for a defensive campaign, a full million of thorough-drilled soldiers. Thus, in a military point of view, France and the North German Confederacy seem to be not very unequally matched.

But this apparent equilibrium of their numerical forces is not an infallible test of the relative superiority of the two nations. For it cannot be forgotten that the new German Confederacy is composed of the most heterogeneous elements, to which the homogeneousness of the French population must be a formidable and solid barrier. German unity has long been an unrealized dream. The unity which Prussia enforced in 1866 is but a toddling babe four years of age, and it must be an infant Hercules indeed if it can successfully strive against the mature strength of French unity. It would seem as if all the sharply-cut distinctions between Imperialist, Orleanist, Bourbonist, and republican parties in France were about to be obliterated, at least temporarily, in the universal passionate desire of all Frenchmen to make the Rhine their natural and acknowledged boundary line. When it is remembered how reluctantly some of the lesser German States submitted to the revision of the map of Prussia, which her successes in 1866 rendered possible, and how impatient they still must secretly be under the yoke of Bismarck and William I, it can be imagined that if a French army were to occupy Dresden, for instance, its presence might revive old animosities to Prussia, whereas the occupation of Lyons by a Prussian army could not awaken, even among the revolutionary classes in that busy town, any corresponding hostility to the Emperor of the French, so long as the sovereign rides, with his son, at the head of a French army, struggling against invaders of French territory. On both sides the enthusiasm for war appears to be almost equal. As we have intimated, the numerical forces of the opponents are not very unequal. But it will not be safe to predict the ultimate result of the contest between France and Prussia without a careful estimate of other elements in the problem than their respective numerical forces.

[From the Courier des Etats Unis, leading French Organ in New York.]

*Alea jacta est!* the die is cast! War is declared between France and Prussia, and the two greatest military powers of the world are about to hurl themselves against each other in a terrific conflict of which the destinies of Europe are the stake. War between France and Prussia means the most formidable collision that the ages have ever witnessed, not excepting even those gigantic battles of the Republic and the First Empire which made as many wounds drip blood as could be opened in the loins of humanity.

But let us for a moment silence the tumultuous emotions that awake in us, in order to contemplate the situation with that coolness and calmness which an hour so solemn requires. Two great nations are about to rend each other until one of them succumbs. We scorn false patriotism, and are free to confess that the enemy who confronts her is worthy of France; that, far from despising that foe, we regard her as very formidable, and it is with lively emotion that we estimate the gravity of the peril to which the rude test that our country is about to undergo exposes us. But whatever our patriotic preoccupations may be, we do not feel inclined to utter harsh reproaches and offensive accusations. The conflict now preparing is, in our opinion, a fatal necessity which had to be met with resignation sooner or later; it is the last installment of a debt bequeathed to the present along with the heritage handed down by a mournful past. Unfortunately, in politics, interests at stake easily become transformed to the condition of anger, and two nations get to fancy that they detest each other when they have, in reality, only mutual claims to regulate. It is from this point of view, for our part, that we look upon the struggle that has begun between France and Germany; and, whatever may be the result, we believe that the two nations may each, on its own side, defend what from its point of view it considers its right and its duty, without ceasing to esteem one another for the good qualities which distinguish both, and for the services that both have rendered to humanity.

Such, too, we trust, is the thought that will guide other nations in their appreciation of the combat that they are about to witness. To this end we appeal particularly to the American people, not for its exclusive sympathy, but to request of it an amiable impartiality which the old ties of cordial feeling that unite the two nations give us a right to expect.

France has no hatred against Prussia; she has profound affinities and aspirations in common with Germany. But France has her legitimate influence to maintain, her legitimate pride to defend. The treaties of 1815 placed her in a position somewhat diminished, indeed, but which, by a balance, more or less exact, of the Powers who at that time parcelled out Europe between them, at least left her safety assured and her honor unimpaired. There have been many changes since then; but none which seriously affected the equilibrium established by the treaties; none that could be a source of uneasiness or a threat for France. Sadowa came, and the advantages which Prussia reaped were even accepted as the legitimate and natural fruit of her victory. This situation, this completed fact, has been sanctioned by treaties, and a new setting has been given by common accord to European policy.

France, as no one will deny, has scrupulously respected this situation. She has neither impaired nor sought in the slightest degree to impair it. She has not in any wise interfered with the action of the Prussian Government, or rather of the Confederation of Northern Germany, operating on itself. She has even stretched her patience so far—and there we think she was wrong—as to leave unexecuted certain pledges stipulated in the negotiations of which she became the guarantor, when the execution of those pledges concerned only third parties, and did not directly interest her own honor or her own security. But this patience was made subordinate to one condition, viz: that Prussia would not extend her power so far as to make ours undergo a fresh curtailment, relatively speaking, and that we should not have to behold the limits openly laid down for the ambitious tendencies of our neighbor overstepped by successive encroachments, by occult and tortuous wiles.

We will not here retrace the marches and counter-marches of Prussia, her stealthy invasions and her persevering attempts to envelope within the circle of her influence, or even of her direct domination, nationalities and sovereignties not included within the region of her recognized annexations. We have but to recollect the latest intrigue that she set on foot or, at least, favored, and which was to deliver up our Southern frontier to her in contempt of the rights and traditions that make the independence of the nation in question an essential condition of our safety.

In the presence of this exorbitant pretension, which is a decisive manifestation of the jealous spirit that animates Prussia, France has but one position to assume, and that is to demand guarantees against any possible surprise in the future. Well, these guarantees could be of but one kind. We cannot have our ears continually on the alert to hear in what direction Prussia is digging her mines, and it is out of the question for us to be on hand to check her every time upon the verge of her covetous desires. There remains to us, then, only to make sure of an extension of our national boundaries to compensate for the aggrandizement of our adversary. Such is the meaning of the war now opening. The right is on our side; the world cannot refuse to see it, but France feels it, and that is enough. At this hour the hearts of all Frenchmen beat in unison. "To the Rhine" is the cry of the whole nation. United as it is now, as it has always been, and as it always will be in any great question of national honor and security, it is invincible. May God protect our arms. Vive la France.

[From the New Yorker Journal, German.]

The declaration of war by France has, after all, found no better pretext than the alleged insult inflicted upon the French Ambassador by the King of Prussia. The truth is, that not the Ambassador, but the King was insulted, since the former had the insolence to annoy the King at the springs in Ems with his diplomatic demands, and thereupon his Majesty refused to receive the impudent fellow. It is plain that on the French side provocation was intended, and the pretense is so bald that one need waste no words about it. The sympathies of Germans in the United States are, with the exception of a few, who entertain other opinions through religious reasons, on the side of Prussia as a German Power, and they unanimously condemn the reckless conduct of France in kindling a European war on so insignificant a pretext. We do not for an instant doubt that there are a hundred thousand Germans in the United States who are ready to hasten in arms to the aid of the land of their birth, were the ways and means to do so open to them.

Frederick the Great, soon after the close of the Seven Years' War, wrote a history of it in French; but the work was never popular, and was soon out of mind. It deserved no better fate, for Frederick had not the stuff in him for a historian. Wearisome, dry, without systematic arrangement, and through modesty never referring to the personal services of the king, the book has at best only a strategic value. But what has remained fixed in our memory is the voluminous appendix. There Frederick was once more in his element; there he ceased to be a historian and became a delightful philosopher. He philosophises concerning war and peace; his good and ill fortune; depicts the fearful condition of his country after the war was over; stigmatizes war as the greatest misfortune that can befall humanity, and comes to the conclusion that while, indeed, a bad general seldom has success, yet no general should ever boast of having triumphed by his talent or the superior gallantry of his troops. "There is a God of war," exclaims Frederick; "the issue of battles is written in the stars. I have won battles that I had already given up for lost, and have been beaten where victory was already nearly in my grasp."

Then the great King, among many other examples, tells how he won at Leuthen, because a Lieutenant General von Prittwitz, with four guns, reached a small eminence a few minutes earlier than an Austrian battery that was hurrying up for the possession of the same height, while at Kunersdorf he was defeated owing to the carelessness of a subaltern officer who allowed his company to be broken through or flanked. * * * *

Who will be victorious? Let us hope that the right will win. It is a gratifying symptom that in this country also the condemnation of French arrogance and the conviction that Germany is in the right, forced into the conflict as she has been, is constantly gaining ground. Even the moral support of the nations has a value which must not be underestimated, since it usually rises by degrees, at last, to be of a material value. It is by no means a settled matter yet that Germany will stand alone in her struggle.

[From the New York World.]

We had objections to a French-Austrian empire on our southern frontier somewhat similar to Napoleon's objections to a Prussian Prince on the throne of Spain. As we would not have tolerated Maximilian for a day if our hands had not been tied by a great war, we are estopped from condemning France for an equally resolute opposition to a similar affront. But popular sympathies are not always amenable to logic, and the popular tide sets for the present against France and in favor of Prussia, without much regard for the intrinsic merits of the controversy. Our people would rather see Napoleon punished for putting Maximilian on a throne in Mexico than victorious in resenting a similar injury to himself. Our protests against Maximilian should incline us, if we took sides at all, to acknowledge the grievance of France; but the fact that France disregarded against us a principle which she asserts for her own protection, deprives her of the sympathy of our people. When our principles and the logic of our example would carry us to one side, and our resentments impel us towards the other, the wishes of our people, like the attitude of our Government, should incline to neither. We ought to look on as disinterested spectators of a game played for a tremendous stake.

[From the Chicago Times.]

The French newspaper in New York supposes that the reason why American sympathies are with Prussia, in the present European conflict, is the great number of Prussians in this country. This is a very superficial explanation of a very obvious fact, and cannot be supposed to extend beyond the number of American citizens of Prussian—or, at most, of German—nativity. Native Americans do not sympathize with Prussia because Prussian-Americans do, and as the former are vastly more numerous than the latter, the reason assigned for the general inclination of American sympathies cannot be the true one.

Apart from any consideration of the special or local merits of the European quarrel, Americans generally recognize the fact that the French Emperor is, of all Emperors now living, the one who most prominently represents the idea of personal government, and also the fact that the King of Prussia, whatever else he may be, is, in this comparison, the representative of constitutional government. And herein, without a doubt, is found the true reason why American sympathies, in this conflict of dynasties, is with Prussia. It is not because Americans are Prussians, nor because there are more Prussians among them than there are Frenchmen. It is because Americans are democrats, and that to be a democrat is to believe most religiously in that system of constitutional government which limits the governing power in the interest of popular rights, as contra-distinguished from that opposite system of personal government which limits popular rights in the interest of the one that wears a crown.

[From the New Orleans Bee, Organ of the French Population of New Orleans.]

We have not far to look for the cause of quarrel and are very certain that when Napoleon and Bismarck come to settle their differences, the question to be arbitrated will be stated in very few words. In Europe the question is well understood. It is neither more nor less than this—shall France or Prussia exercise the leadership of affairs in Continental Europe? Shall Prussia be suffered year by year to absorb the territory of neighboring nations, without resistance and with the design of dictating to the other great powers of the European continent, or shall she not rather be kept within her own proper boundaries and thus prevented from encroaching upon the rights of others. That, we take it, is a stake worthy of these two great powers. This European leadership has been held by France for the last fifty years and upward, until the victory of Prussia over Austria at Sadowa, since which time Prussia has aspired to exercise and has exercised a dominating influence over European affairs. She has also sought to curtail the territory hitherto governed by France on the east bank of the Rhine, the possession of which is essential to the safety of France.

With some people nothing that the Emperor Napoleon does is right, even although he be supported by the unanimous voice of the French nation. If he is jealous of the honor of France and the integrity of her boundaries, he is in the wrong. If he submits to the aggressions of Prussia, he is a coward or he is senile. The fact is those persons who thus speak and who think they are unprejudiced and can be impartial are incapable of forming an unbiased judgment.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.]

Louis Napoleon is right in threatening to resist the policy of the King of Prussia, or rather of his ambitious Minister, Bismarck, to place a Prussian Prince upon the throne of Spain. When it is considered how much alliances, offensive and defensive, between sovereigns are influenced by the ties of consanguinity and affinity of royal families which might endanger the peace of the continent by tempting a first-class power to absorb or to annihilate the sovereignty of minor powers, the wisdom of the policy of Louis Napoleon in the present crisis of European politics can be comprehended. He proposes to stay the destructive ambition of Prussia, not to extend the territory of France. As a representative of progressive politics in Europe, his promptness is worthy of praise. While it is devoutly to be wished for that the war may be averted, from our standpoint we earnestly wish that he may succeed in staying the ambition of Prussia; for a consolidated empire, whether nominally republican or monarchical, whether on the Western or Eastern continent, is opposed to the progressive spirit of the age, dangerous to freedom, impolitic and unjust.

[From the Mobile Register.]

We have no doubt that, had Leopold rashly accepted the offer of the Spanish crown, war would have followed between France and Spain, as well as between France and Prussia, from the fact that the affairs of Spain would have been administered in the interests of Prussia, and hence it is that, although the action of Napoleon seems dictatorial and extraordinary, yet the real aggressor was not France, but Prussia, and so the question is regarded by the statesmen of Europe.

[From the Lynchburg (Va.) News.]

There were a good many Prussians and Germans, whose great love for "the old flag" and greenbacks induced them to leave their own country to come over and fight against us, and we are anxious to see them again show their "patriotism" by returning to fight for "Faderland." We hope, too, to see them carry back with them an equal number of the "trooly loil" of Yankeedom, to return the compliment by fighting for those who contributed so much in men and money to the success of their cause.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

No matter what interpretations or explanations may be offered of Napoleon's declaration of war against Prussia—on the ground of an "incivility to the French Embassador at Berlin"—M. Benedetti, the *casus belli*, is not generally justified by the press on this side of the Atlantic, at the North, while at the South it is very apparent that the sympathy of the Americans is generally on the side of the French. There is a large German element in our population whose sympathies are universally with Prussia, and there is a very small French element whose sympathies are not entirely with the present ruler of France.

[From the Toronto (Canada) Leader.]

This contest with Prussia is Napoleon's last throw of the dice. If victorious, his glory will be as great as that of the First Emperor, and his dynasty will be more secure than if ratified by a hundred *plebiscita*; but defeat brings ruin and destroys forever the power and influence of the Bonapartes. France will fight with desperation, for it is a struggle of life or death for her; Prussia with the heroic bravery of a patriotic nation repelling the aggressions of a foreign despot; and, though the immediate and ultimate results of this war are beyond all calculation, it will be the most terrible affliction with which the Old World was ever visited, and the whole earth will tremble by reason thereof.

#### Beecher on the War—His Sermon Last Sunday.

[From the Herald's Report.]

Twenty years ago there was a belief prevalent that we were about to enter upon a new era, that civilized nations would be so influential for peace that war would leave the realm of Christendom and retire to savage nations. There were many things that justified this expectation—the growth of intelligence; the spread of the doctrine of human rights, which gave to a larger section of men the power to govern; the progress of popular industry, giving to men something to do, and which would naturally induce them to keep at home rather than to mass in vast hordes for warfare at the beck and will of a popular despot, all helped the growth of this popular sentiment. It was lectured about, preached about, and talked about until a congress of nations was proposed for the arbitrament and settlement of differences, and it was said that nations would disarm. England was one of the first to move towards this disarmament. It was true England had learned peace by her commerce rather than from religion. Yet in the name of religion there had been the bitterest and the most cruel wars that had ever stained the face of the earth; and all of them were the acts of a malignant conscience. But England was peaceful and desired peace because it kept her looms employed; she was the manufacturer for the nations of the earth, and she wished for peace in the world because she wanted the world for a customer—for the same reason that one kind of cotton was better than another because it made up better and sold better. For the last twenty-five or thirty years Great Britain has been as studious for peace as she was before studious for war. England has spent billions of dollars and poured into the laps of despots treasure and noble lives that she might make more secure the thrones of despots.

In her war with Russia she still fought for dynastic and not for popular reasons. There was no more courageous people on this earth than the English, and don't let anybody suppose that the old lion was tamed into a lamb. Let anybody who thought so just go and arouse the lion and they will find very little of the lamb. There might be a lamb round the corner, but the untamed lion was there, as would be found to the cost of the arouser. [Loud laughter.] The English were a wonderful people—a people of whom we ought to speak well because they were part of ourselves, bone of our bone. We came from them; we are of one race, and bear to-day the same great race-marks.

In 1850 Mr. Beecher said he went abroad, and on the same boat was Dr. Chapin, of New York. He was going to a peace convention, and we had much talk about it, and they dreamed and prophesied that there was to be no more war. Well, since then there had been five terrific wars; wars that, in their malignity and extent, had never been equaled in the world, either before or since. In 1856 there was the war with Russia, when the whole world was kept in suspense—a war that was dynastic entirely. In 1859 a war for the liberation of Italy, one of the few wars of principle. Then came the American civil war, a war that had had no equal in the world's history, either in the number of men engaged, the character of the results, or in the embodiment of the stupendous importance of the principles involved. Then there was the German-Italian war of 1866 and the battle of Sadowa. Now in 1870 we have the French and Prussian war. Only two of these wars were for the principle of liberty; the rest of them were for the balance of power.

Yet this retrospect should not discourage us in the anticipation of the overpowering progress of Christianity. These were but the expiring forces of war, to be the prelude to a dominant and crowning force of Christian principles. So long as society was divided as it is, the cream at the top and skim-milk at the bottom, so long would society be subject to convulsions. Until the masses were relieved from a sense of injustice and degradation and the basilar element in the nations reformed this form of government by force is inevitable. There were two classes of men who seemed to him greatly to promote war. The first class was the peace men, who insisted upon peace at any price, urged peace as an absolute and infallible nostrum; no war under any circumstances was their cry. That was to give the triumph to tyranny and to strengthen despotism. Let Great Britain and France say that they would never go to war except for defense and how tyranny would triumph all over the world. The other class was the men who saw nations ground in the dust under the heel of the despot, but who, in their selfishness, paid no heed to their cry for liberty. War was bad, but injustice was worse. The surgeon's knife was an ugly instrument, but gangrene that betokened mortification and death was much uglier. Such men were like the thistle down and the butterfly which God's enginery for the growth of the world swept away in the thunder showers and the rain that fell upon the earth.

The present war was the worst kind of war. It was not a war for principle; not a war for the liberation of any class, or for the liberation of anything in the shape of principle, but purely a dynastic war. Though the people of both nations are said to be enthusiastic about it, yet it was in no sense a peoples' war. So far as we were in possession of any information, there did not seem to be shown anything that would show that one nation was more to blame than another. It looked as though both France and Prussia had long anticipated when the day of conflict would come, and when they would be called upon to decide which was the strongest in war. All that was known seemed to show that Prussia was arrogant and that France was impertinent, and between arrogance and impertinence war had come. Before another Sundays sun arose how many thousands will be mutilated in this conflict. It was not long since many of these who heard him, and many in this land were called upon to know of the death of their sons in a similar conflict. But in their death, with their last gasping breath, came the thought that they left behind them a freer people, a more united people, and they could well afford to die, for they shook off a slavery and a despotism that could never be repeated again. But what could the gasping Frenchman, the gasping German find to console him in his death. He was killed that it might be known to the world which king was strongest. No moral principle crowned that man's dying day; no halo of glory was around the brow of these dying men. Naturally there was a strong sympathy for Prussia, who was at the head of a democratic and liberal-minded people, but there was little to arouse sympathy in this dreadful war; and at best it could only be described as a gigantic cruelty.

The sermon was closed with a rebuke to those who would only see in the rise of "breadstuffs," and thus be more selfish, and an appeal to the American nation to stand in its greatness as pacific observers of this awful conflict.

#### The War in Paragraphs.

[From the New York Tribune.]

France will find a very different adversary in Prussia than she found in her last great war (1859), when she crossed swords with Austria.

Prussia will find a very different adversary in France than she found in her last great war (1866), when she crossed swords with Austria.

People have been saying for years past that Napoleon wouldn't dare to risk the chances of his throne and dynasty by entering upon a war. Suddenly he turns up as the most implacable belligerent in Europe.

It was said in 1859 that the French army was victorious over the Austrians because the French had rifled cannon. It was said in 1866 that the Prussian army was victorious over the Austrians because the Prussians were armed with needle-guns. It is now understood that the artillery and rifles of the French army and those of the Prussian army are about equally destructive; and there seems but little advantage on either side as regards arms.

Our German-American fellow-citizens who may now be sojourning in Prussia have occasion to rejoice at the establishment of the treaty which was recently negotiated between the American and Prussian Governments in regard to the rights of Germans naturalized in this country. But for the negotiation of this treaty, all Prusso-Americans found in Prussia at this time would have been liable for service in the Prussian army. Now no German naturalized as an American can be compelled to enter the army of any of the States of North or South Germany. German Americans have precisely the same rights, franchises and privileges in Germany as native-born Americans. The treaty was negotiated at a most opportune time, and it will save our Government from a great deal of trouble.

The smaller States contiguous to Prussia will be cautious about taking part against her in the present war. Prussia made short work with the smaller States which took part against her in the war of 1866. She "absorbed" them, regardless of their feelings.

Before the appearance of the war-cloud in Europe our five-twenty bonds were quoted in London at a fraction over 90. The fall of price was but slight and gradual, and shortly after noon of the 11th they were a fraction above 86. From this they recovered two per cent. on the prospect of a settlement of the Franco-Prussian difficulty; but again they gave way on Saturday last, when they were quoted between 85 and 86. These fluctuations are slight compared with what the gold bulls and bond bears of this market expected in the event of the outbreak of a European war.

The adoption of the dogma of infallibility by the Ecumenical Council was almost simultaneous with the adoption of a belligerent attitude by France and Prussia. If His Holiness were infallible in regard to political as well as ecclesiastical matters, he might settle the present troubles by his *fiat*. Would it be a good thing if there were a political Pope in Europe?

There will be no privateering in a war between France and Prussia. It is forbidden by the "Paris Declaration" of 1856, which was signed by the Plenipotentiaries of England, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey. The exact language of the four points then agreed upon is as follows:

1. Privateering is, and remains, abolished.
2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.
4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

The American Government, it will be remembered, declined to become a party to the above declaration.

We are told that one of the reasons why the French Emperor desires war is that it would consolidate all parties in France in favor of his government. At the same time we are told that Bismarck looks favorably on war as a means of consolidating the strength of the North German Confederation, and especially of welding to Prussia the States which were forcibly annexed after the war of 1866. It is quite possible that such ideas float through the minds of Napoleon and Bismarck.

Nearly two millions of Germans have emigrated to America during the last twenty years, more than three fourths of whom have landed at the port of New York. If these emigrants had been retained at home, Germany would have had a quarter of a million more fighting men than she now has.

#### The Plan of Bismarck and Prim.

[From the New York Sun.]

Bismarck and Prim arranged to have Leopold put on the Spanish throne, and the plan agreed upon between the two rulers was that when Leopold had become firmly seated on the Spanish throne he should give Cuba her independence, on the condition, to be settled before hand, that the Cubans should agree to place themselves under the protectorate of Prussia, and should ask for it. In return for the boon of independence thus secured, Cuba was to pay to Spain the sum of one hundred millions of dollars, and the payment of this sum was to be guaranteed by Prussia. In consideration of this guarantee, and of the protectorate, the North-German Confederation was to have the use of the port of Havana, or the Gulf of Nipe, or any other waters of Cuba, for the purposes of naval stations. It is to be understood that this plan was Bismarck's, and that a part of the hundred millions of dollars has already been advanced to Prim by a German banking house in London, upon Bismarck's responsibility. This banking house has for some time past had an agent in Havana, an Englishman, sounding the disposition of the Havana Spaniards with reference to a Prussian protectorate. In the opinion of Count Bismarck it is very desirable for the North-German Confederation to acquire a foothold in America, such as this Cuban arrangement would afford, otherwise the Confederation can never become a naval power of the first class. The limited sea coast and the few harbors of the German States put any grand development of maritime force out of the question. We are assured that the late Lord Clarendon assented to this plan, and gave all possible aid to its consummation during the last portion of his life. His probable object was to prevent the annexation of Cuba to the United States. That such was his policy is confirmed by the fact that all the dispatches from the British Colonial office to the Governors of the Bahamas, Jamaica, and the other British West India possessions, direct them to frustrate all expeditions from the United States in aid of the Cuban revolution.

#### What Spain Thought of Hohenzollern.

The following communication from Madrid was received by the government of France in Paris July 4, at half past 6 p. m.:

Our city is in a state of great agitation, and events of vital importance are expected to occur ere long. If my information is correct—and I firmly believe that it is—confidential agents, expressly accredited by Marshal Prim, have secretly quitted Madrid for Bonn, in Prussia, and have offered the Spanish crown to Prince Frederic of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and the Prince accepts the offer with the greatest eagerness. This act of Marshal Prim has greatly surprised his friends, who are holding meetings to concert measures for averting, if possible, this disastrous catastrophe.

We Spaniards of all shades of opinion, cannot forget that the Prince of Hohenzollern is grandson of a princess belonging to a family which is execrated in Spain as having caused torrents of the purest Castilian blood to be shed. He is by the maternal side descended from that Murat who bombarded Madrid during the War of Independence, which filled every Spanish household with mourning, from San Roque to Irun, from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean. No wonder that the name of Murat should be execrated throughout the length and breadth of Spain. A Hohenzollern Murat will never be accepted by the Spanish as their king; but the opinion is entertained in the highest diplomatic circles that should by any fatality—which God forefend!—a Hohenzollern be thrust upon the throne, our unhappy country would be isolated as regards the great European powers; order and tranquillity would be overthrown, and commerce would be reduced to a mere shadow of what it is at present.

#### France on the Sea—The Great American Engine of War in the European Struggle.

[From the New York Herald.]

The most important vessel of war that will be used in the European conflict is now owned by France, having been purchased by the Emperor Napoleon in June, 1867, and formerly known as the Dunderburg, but now registered in the marine of France as the Rochambeau. This famous ram was built in this city by Mr. Wm. H. Bebb, the celebrated shipbuilder, under a contract with the Navy Department, and it was designed by the Government for our navy. At the close of the war when a general reduction took place in our navy, and when Congress neglected to compensate Mr. Webb for the immense outlays exceeding the contract price, her constructor secured the passage of an act by which the Dunderberg was placed at the disposal of Mr. Webb. Immediately propositions poured in from several South American Powers and from France and Prussia; but France offered the largest sum, and she was purchased by the personal direction of the Emperor, who had heard of her prowess and her wonderful offensive and defensive devices. It is said that Mr. Webb received 15,000,000f. for the vessel as she stood.

The Dunderberg, now Rochambeau, was launched in the summer of 1864, after she had been in process of construction for three years. She is an immense iron-plated ram, displacing 7,000 tons of water. She is built of the best timber fore and aft, though some mendacious writers have had the audacity to make contrary assertions. She is 378 feet long, has 73 feet breadth of beam amidships and is 30 feet in the hold. She has a larger available deck surface than any war vessel ever constructed.

Her lines are original with Mr. Webb, and the principles upon which she is built are bold and progressive, but have been successful and brilliantly triumphant. She has no dead rise—that is, she is flat-bottomed—and her bilges rise almost perpendicularly from the bottom. Forward she is sharp, and has an invulnerable iron ram twenty-five feet long, sharp-pointed and so curved on the upper surface as to take the bilge of a ship's side. It is this ram that is one of the destructive features of the Rochambeau. In the naval battle of Lissa the victory was won with this weapon; and that and other engagements have unmistakably shown that in the future "running the enemy down" is more important than repeated broadsides.

It was computed by Admiral Goldsborough that the shock sustained by impact with the Rochambeau would be equal to the impression made by a cannon-ball weighing 1,000 tons and moving at the velocity of 1,600 feet a second, provided the Rochambeau were steaming ten knots an hour.

If the Rochambeau had this great feature forward, she had another aft equally important, but which the French have destroyed—her overhang. This overhang was placed there by her builders to protect her screw and rudder from terrific seas and the assaults of an antagonist. In her passage to Europe, the Rochambeau demonstrated the value of this appendage, and it is not clear that the French authorities have not been guilty of a piece of folly in making the alterations.

Upon the spar-deck is a casement 200 feet long, eight and a half feet high, and sixty wide, protected on the top by iron deck plating; on the sides by forged iron plating, nine inches thick, inclined to the deck at an angle of sixty degrees and backed by three feet of solid wood. This inclination of the casement sides renders it absolutely impossible for any projectile to make an indentation. A ball would glance and go tumbling and hissing through the air.

Casemated vessels, it is needless to say, are superior to monitors and all the worthless inventions of Ericsson, Coles and others, and this fact was demonstrated in the late war.

The Rochambeau carries four 15-inch guns, purchased in this country, two of which were placed on board by Mr. Webb. She completed her battery with fourteen 15-inch shell guns of the D[illegible]gren pattern. Her battery weighs [illegible]00 tons and her plating 1,100 tons, making a heavy superimposed burden of 1,400 tons. Her screw has a diameter of 20 feet; her shaft one of 20 inches. Her engines are two of 5,000 horse power each, and she can carry 1,500 tons of coal, using but 70 a day. Her fire room, engine room, quarter and cabin are superb and were fitted up at great expense.

The Rochambeau sailed from this port on the 19th of July, 1867, and entered Cherbourg harbor August 3, making her remarkable passage in fourteen days. She exhibited great speed, logging fifteen knots during the run, and she has frequently made sixteen since her ownership in France.

She is buoyant in a seaway, steers easily, can turn with remarkable rapidity, and sits gracefully upon the water, moving at the slightest application of power. She concentrates the heaviest battery afloat in the world, can annihilate an antagonist with her ram, and yet be secure from the hostile movements of an entire squadron. She is the most terrible engine of war in the world, and Prussia will have to meet a powerful enemy conceived by American genius.

#### Old Scenes Revived—Gold Gambling in New York.

[From the New York Herald, 18th.]

Last evening, for the first time in five years, New York witnessed those scenes of gold gambling, the result of commercial excitement, with which it was so familiar during the war. We all remember how in those days, when the fearful fever was its hight and speculations covering fabulous sums went rampant, that week days in Wall street were not long enough to satisfy those who saw visions of fabulous wealth immediately before them, or whose heads had been turned by a sudden elevation from poverty to affluence. Then they used to meet at midnight to buy and sell gold, and, after enduring the suspense and sermons of the morning, would congregate in the Fifth-avenue and other hotels for the brokers' Sunday night sales.

Often more business was transacted at those "Sabbath meetings" than in the busiest seasons at the Gold Room, and fortunes were made and lost by a turn of the wheel while preachers were praying and the brokers' daughters answering "Amen!"

Last night these old scenes were revived, and the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were crowded by the prominent financiers of the city, eagerly gesticulating, shouting (and perspiring) over the questions of war and gold.

Discussions were entered into regarding the prospects of an advance in price and prognostications, rivaling in minuteness of detail the finest efforts of Mr. Seward, were made in regard to the tons of five-twenties and ten-forties that would be shipped to America in exchange for gold to carry on the Franco-Prussian war. On the other hand, the most minute mathematical calculations were entered into to show the exact state of the crop of cereals, which would draw all the gold back again. Then some one offered to sell and another to buy, and gradually the Wall street pandemonium became produced on a small scale, and to a certain extent the entire party grew rabid—went mad. After the fury had somewhat subsided, it was found that some dozen sales had been made by well-known and responsible brokers, and that among others Messrs. Seligman & Co. were purchasers to the extent of $50,000 at 117½. As the Seligmans are connected with the Rothschilds, a certain amount of weight other than accrues from the transaction itself is attached to it. In the confusion it was impossible to obtain any particulars of the other and smaller sale.

#### Baron Gerolt Too Slow.

[Herald Washington Special.]

There is a movement to have some younger and more vigorous representative than Baron Gerolt sent to this country during the present crisis. Gerolt is regarded as too slow and feeble for such an emergency as the present, and some of his countrymen consider that King William could strengthen his cause very materially by sending a more wide-awake minister to our republican court. The post of Prussian Minister to this country is difficult enough without being embarrassed by complaints and grumblings of this character.

#### Effect of the War on Our Commerce.

[From the New York Standard, 18th.]

A reporter of the New York Standard called on Saturday on several leading shipping merchants, and the agents for the principal lines of sailing vessels engaged in the French and German trade, with a view of ascertaining their views as to the effect of the war on their interests. Their opinions have been carefully collated, and will be found of interest.

In the event of a blockade being established at the German ports, the effect on our commerce will be seriously felt. Germany now takes fully three-fourths of all the petroleum exported by us, and the sudden withdrawal of German orders, after the issuance of the war proclamation, left the petroleum market on Saturday evening in a very unsettled condition. A large proportion of our foreign trade is carried in German bottoms, and these must of necessity remain idle unless transferred to foreigners' hands and sailed under neutral flags. The laws now in force in this country relative to the registry of foreign built ships effectually preclude the possibility of our flag regaining its supremacy in the commercial marine of the world. The greater benefit is likely to result to England, whose laws admit of the registration of foreign ships without restrictions, of which privilege the owners of German ships will doubtless avail themselves. Our reporter visited the agents of the principal lines of German sailing vessels on Saturday, and found these gentlemen in a decidedly disagreeable frame of mind, in consequence of the disastrous effects of the war upon their interests. The indications are that Denmark will be drawn into the struggle, in which case the Baltic ports will, of course, be most effectually closed to commerce. The only ports, therefore, likely to be open for German trade are Rotterdam and Antwerp. The latter will probably be cut off from direct communication with Prussia by the destruction of the railway lines and occupancy of the country through which they pass by the contending armies. This will force the bulk of the trade with the German States into Rotterdam, from whence there is likely to be an uninterrupted communication with Prussia, via the Dutch-Rhenish railway. Those of our German merchants engaged in the foreign trade, with whom our reporter conversed on Saturday, expressed the belief that Rotterdam will be the great *entrepot* for the German trade.

The withdrawal of so large a number of German vessels has caused a commotion in the freight market, and rates have already experienced a considerable advance. On Saturday Liverpool steamers were asking ten pence for wheat, which was nearly 100 per cent. above the rates of a few days previous. Glasgow steamers were asking 2s 6d on Saturday, an advance of over one shilling within a week. There was but little demand for ship-room, except for British ports, and transactions for these ports, even, were light in consequence of the high rates claimed by ship-owners.

#### Will the War Cause Cotton to Decline?

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

This is a question which is now agitating thousands. We claim no infallibility of prophecy, yet we feel strongly impressed with the conviction that the question should be answered in the affirmative. Of course, no account is to be taken of the first perturbations in markets, which become apparent upon the outbreak of a gigantic war. These are more or less the result of panicky feelings often purposely intensified by market manipulators, and give no indication of what the permanent state of the market may be. Now, as far as regards the status of cotton during the war, we reason that the demand for fabrics will be fully as great throughout the civilized world as if the world enjoyed peace. Our own experience has shown that war times are periods of great waste, and we presume the same improvidence will attend the operations of the contending armies of Europe. We expect, therefore, an augmented demand and an increase in the price of cotton rather than a closing of factories and a serious decline, as many seem to fear. This country will be a neutral, and will run every loom, lathe, forge and furnace she possesses to their fullest capacity, if the war is of even six months' duration, and the prospects are that it will be of much greater length. Should all of Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy, Denmark and France, be drawn into the war millions of men would be engaged in destroying fabrics as well as lives, very rapidly. These fabrics must be replaced promptly. Soldiering is destructive to clothes, as all soldiers know, and the raiment thus worn out must be manufactured somewhere. England will do a large part of this manufacturing, and will demand increased quantities of cotton to do it with. We shall also do a large share of it, and our home consumption will be much larger than it has been since the war. In short, we cannot see any reason for supposing that cotton will decline while other products will advance.

#### The Crops in Europe.

A letter from Paris dated on the 26th of June, in the evening, says:

According to official dispatches received by the Government the harvest, taking an average of the whole of the provinces, will be much better than was expected. In the Jura the wheat crop is fair, but the straw is very short. Barley and oats are very light, and the grass crops will not be a third of the usual average. In the department of the Loire the corn crops are said to be very splendid. At Albi and in the Gironde and Bazas the harvest has commenced. The crops will be pretty good, but there will be no straw. It is not too late for rain to improve the crops in some districts, but there seems to be little chance of its coming. In the provinces wheat has fallen twenty centimes, but in Paris the price of living is extraordinary.

"A Traveler," writing to the London Times from Homburg, June 27, says: "The corn crop of the north of France, Belgium, the Rhine countries, Holland and Westphalia presents a most healthy aspect, although it seems certain that the yield will not be abundant. The hay crop has been a failure, and the meadows are everywhere so dried up that the farmers are selling their stock for any price they can get for them. The roots are in an equally poor condition, and there will be a scarcity of food for cattle and of the raw material for sugar. I heard in French and Belgian Flanders that the cultivators of flax were everywhere complaining, but the hopes were excellent. The vines in these parts promise well. As a set-off against the failure of the cereal crops in the middle and south of France, I am told that the harvest in Hungary and the south of Russia is most abundant, and that preparations are being made on a vast scale for the transport of corn and compressed hay from these countries to France and England. I hear also that the United States will be able, as regards hay and corn, to supply any deficiency that may exist in Europe. You may think this worth publishing, as what I have said I have either myself observed or credible witnesses have told me."

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

Four trains daily. Time, 4 hours.

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 4:10 A. M. | Cincinnati Mail. (Daily except Sunday.) | 10:00 P. M. |
| 7:1[illegible] A. M. | Cin. Fast Line. (Daily except Sunday.) | 5:20 P. M. |
| 4:00 P. M. | Cincinnati Exp. (Daily.) | 12:05 P. M. |
| 11:15 P. M. | Cin. Night Exp. (Daily except Saturday.) | 5:00 A. M. |
| 6:00 A. M. | Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.) | 11:00 A. M. |
| 2:50 P. M. | Lex. & Frankfort. (Daily except Sunday.) | 6:35 P. M. |
| 5:00 P. M. | Lagrange Accom. (Daily except Sunday.) | 8:10 A. M. |

Sleeping cars on night trains.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8 30 A. M. | No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.) | 10:15 P. M. |
| 5:45 P. M. | No. 3 Nashville & N. O. Exp. (Daily.) | 6:40 A. M. |
| 12:30 A. M. | No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.) | 1:40 P. M. |
| 8:15 A. M. | No. 13 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 3:10 P. M. |
| 3:40 P. M. | No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.) | 8:15 A. M. |

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot as follows:

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 15 A. M. | No. 12, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 7 55 A. M. |
| 2 20 P. M. | No. 5, Express. (Daily.) | 12:30 P. M. |
| 10 50 P. M. | No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.) | 11:50 P. M. |
| | Sunday special from Indianapolis | 1:00 P. M. |

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

| | Arrive. | Leave. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Mail Boat | 3:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Evening Express | 5:00 A. M. | 4:30 P. M. |
| On Sunday | | 5:00 P. M. |

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN.
TICKETS TO THE
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

my1 dtf


ROBERT WOOD & CO., PHILADELPHIA,
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS,
GARDEN AND CEMETERY ADORNMENTS,
CAST, WROUGHT IRON, AND WIRE RAILINGS,
FOUNTAINS, VASES, VERANDAS,
SETTEES, ARBORS, CHAIRS, SUMMER HOUSES,
& IRON STAIRS,

Spiral and Straight, in every variety of pattern. New and improved styles of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Stall Divisions, &c.

PATENT WIRE WORK.

Railings, Store Fronts, Door and Window Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.

BRONZE WORK.

Having fitted up our foundry with special reference to the above class of work, we are now prepared to fill with promptness all orders for BRONZE CASTINGS OF STATUARY, colossal, heroic, and life size.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.

The largest assortment to be found in the United States, all of which are executed with the express view of pleasing the taste, while they combine all the requisites of beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles carefully boxed and shipped to the place of destination. Designs will be sent to those who wish to make a selection. ap25 d6m

COBB, STRIBLING & CO.,
Madison Foundry and Machine Works,
Madison, Ind.,

MANUFACTURERS of steamboat and stationary engines, with oscillating slide poppet or patent balance valves; also, highly improved circular saw-mills, with simultaneous and independent head blocks; also, every description of mill machinery, gin shafting, pulleys, &c. H. J. Billings, late of Louisville, Ky., has charge of the above works, and will give especial attention to the building of steamboat machinery. [illegible] d3m

# SPECIAL NOTICE
## TO THE PUBLIC!
# Great One Dollar Sale!
## EVERYBODY INTERESTED.

Extraordinary sale of Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Sewing Machines, Dry and Fancy Goods, Table Cutlery, Photograph Albums, Articles of Virtu and an endless variety of Foreign and Domestic Goods, both useful and ornamental, at a uniform price of ONE DOLLAR each.

Agents wanted everywhere. Great inducements offered. Send for circular. Address
C. C. CORY & CO.,
193 Broadway, New York.

je5 d2aw3m

# Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1870.


## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Judge of the County Court,
**JUDGE W. B. HOKE.**

For Clerk of the County Court,
**CHARLES M. THRUSTON.**

For County Attorney,
**ALBERT S. WILLIS.**

For Sheriff of Jefferson County,
**CAPT. JOHN M. MARTIN.**

For County Assessor,
**JOHN HARRISON.**

For Coroner of Jefferson County,
**CONRAD J. WEBER.**

For County Surveyor,
**JOHN ROBB.**

For Jailer of Jefferson County,
**AMBROSE E. CAMP.**

For Judge of the City Court,
**J. HOP. PRICE.**

For Clerk of the City Court,
**JOHN C. LORAN.**

For Marshal of the City Court,
**PAT. DILLON.**

For Prosecuting Attorney of the City Court,
**FRANK HAGAN.**

### Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

| MAILS. | ARRIVES. Day. | ARRIVES. Ni't | CLOSES. Day. | CLOSES. Ni't |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cin. & Eastern.... | 5:30 A.M. 12:30 5:30 P.M. | 10:30 | 8:15 | 10:00 12:00 |
| Indianapolis and Chicago | 1:00 | 12:00 | 1:00 | 12:00 |
| St. Louis | 8:00 | 9:30 | 1:00 | 9:15 12:00 |
| Memphis, Clr'ksville & New Orleans | 7:00 A.M. | 10:30 | 7:30 A.M. 2:00 P.M. | ..... |
| Nashville, Chattanooga, &c. | 7:00 A.M. 2:00 " | 10:30 | 7:30 A.M. 1:30 P.M. | 12:00 |
| Lebanon & Richmond Branch Railroad | 2:30 | ..... | 2:30 | 12:00 |
| Bardstown Br'ch | 9:00 | ..... | 2:30 | ..... |
| Lexington and Frankfort | 11:30 | 7:00 | 2:00 | 12:00 |
| L. & F. Way Mails | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12:00 |
| Cincinnati Mail Boats | 6:30 | ..... | 9:00 | ..... |
| Evansville Mail Boat (leaves daily except Sundays) | 6:30 | ..... | 8:30 | ..... |
| New Albany | 8:00 | 9:30 | 1:00 | 12:00 |
| Jeffersonville | 7:00 A.M. 1:00 | ..... | 1:00 | 12:00 |
| North Vernon Way Mails | 1:00 | ..... | ..... | 12:00 |
| Shelbyville | 11:30 | 7:00 | 2:00 | 12:00 |
| Taylorsville Stg. (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.) | 12:30 | ..... | ..... | 12:00 |
| Mt. Washington Stage (Leaves Tues. Thurs. & Sat.) | 12:00 | ..... | ..... | 12:00 |
| Shawneetown Stage (Leaves Mon. Wed. and Fri.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12:00 |

☞ Persons leaving the city during the summer can have the Daily COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to their address for any length of time desired at the rate of $1 per month by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

## TELEGRAMS.

Twenty cases of sunstroke occurred in Baltimore Monday. Four of them were fatal.

Thomas Reardon and an unknown man died at Pittsburg yesterday from sun-stroke.

Robt. B Buckley, an old farmer living near Jefferson Barracks, Mo., was shot and killed Monday by a neighbor named Nichoff.

The Republican convention of the Twenty-first (Penn.) district yesterday, nominated A. W. Taylor, of Indiana, Penn., for Congress.

Mrs. Caldwell, who was injured by an accident at Woodbury Station, Pennsylvania, died Monday night. Her husband was hourly expected from Iowa.

W. F. Hayward, in Richmond, Va., yesterday shot and mortally wounded B. T. Lindsley, his son-in-law, for seduction of Hayward's daughter. Both keep hotel.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Germans of Evansville, Ind., last night, pledged their money and sympathy to aid united Germany against tyrannical France.

The Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, yesterday voted to entertain the Iowa editors who will make an excursion to that city on the 29th inst., on the occasion of the completion of the North Missouri railroad to Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Abner Turner, his wife, and two other female members of his family were suddenly taken ill at Nashville some days ago. They were supposed to be accidentally poisoned by something they had eaten. Mrs. Turner died yesterday. The others are convalescent. Turner is an old citizen and well known to turfmen.

## THE COURTS.

### LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, July 19.

Fannie Talbott, Hannah May, Nancy Jones, A. Kettner, Louis Frey, Henry Lauer, M. Rone, Bettie Harris, Jacob Mongre, J. Miller, J. Maloy, Pat. Madden, Gen. Funney, Jas. McGuire, Val. Setter, A. Cerf, M. Cline, C. Beasley, drunkenness; fined $5 each.

M. Kallaher, drunk; continued.

H. Fields, Wm. Ross, Geo. Nichols, F. Miller, drunkenness; discharged.

Henry Kusey, abuse of family; $500 bail for 12 months.

Adam Gottlbrath, assault on F. Struck; bond forfeited.

W. Lyons, assault on Edward Ditto, set to grand jury.

Darbey Ready, peace warrant by Thos. Gilmore; bond $100 to keep the peace 12 months.

Alice Rockwell, to reconsider a $500 fine; overruled.

John Ferguson, cutting P. Kaufman; continued.

D. McCarthy, cutting Thos. Shane; continued.

Hannah Cosgrove, assault; discharged.

Elizabeth Privat and Sell Harris, stealing $43 from J. Bibb; continued.

Joe Miller, stealing a watch; bond $300.

John Tapkin, cutting Mollie Snyder; continued.

Henry Simon, assaulting Lawrence Miller; bond $400 to answer.

Wm. Gravins, stealing $30; bond $300.

### JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

The following offenders against the peace and dignity of this Commonwealth yesterday morning received their sentence from Judge Bruce. There are several others whose sentence was suspended in cases of appeal:

Frank Craig, obtaining property by false pretenses. He was asked if he knew any legal reason why judgment should not be pronounced against him. The prisoner said that he did not think he had a fair trial, because the Prosecuting Attorney in his closing speech prejudiced the jury by ridiculing persons that came from Cincinnati here, and that the Prosecuting Attorney had no business to quote Henry Ward Beecher, who said "that every one that went to Cincinnati got beat out of his money;" and for that reason he thought the jury were hard on him. He further said that there was no proof against him. The court pronounced sentence—one year hard labor in the penitentiary.

William Wellson and John Smith, horse-stealing; sentence four years.

Hettie Taylor, larceny; one year and six months.

Richard Strother, burglary; three years.

John Smith and John Kellar, till-tapping (Cincinnati birds); one year in the penitentiary.

### Filomeno's Concert on Friday.

There should be a crowded and fashionable audience at Weisiger Hall on Friday evening. The merit of Signorita Filomeno as a violinist and pianist of the best class cannot be denied. Her *repertoire* for both instruments comprises the masterpieces of the great composers for violin and piano. An artist who has received the commendations in person of such a musician as Vieuxtemps and been invited to play at the Tuilleries and there presented with a handsome souvenir on the occasion by the Emperor of the French, which she wears, is no ordinary performer, and is very likely to be something beyond the ordinary performer.

### A Floater.

On Monday afternoon some men working in the neighborhood of Paddy's Run, six miles below the city, discovered the body of a dead man floating in the river. They secured it and tied it to a stake. Yesterday the Coroner was notified and went down to hold an inquest, but failing to get a jury, brought the body to the city and an inquest was held at a stable on West Market street. The body was very much decomposed and beyond identification. He had on striped linen pants, checked undershirt, a pair of socks and suspenders. Inquest No. 117 indicated death from drowning, but when or where, or from what circumstances, was unknown.

### The Concert at Woodland Garden.

There was a merry time at Woodland Garden last night. The vocal and instrumental concert, gotten up there by one of our German musical societies, was a most agreeable and successful affair, and was listened to by a large and music-loving audience. The programme embraced a variety of fine works, some of which have never before been attempted here, and were given with great success. The more of these delightful affairs we have the more pleasure the people will have. As it is they bid fair to be liberally patronized if continued. Plato was the leader and was in his glory. There were 2,000 persons present.

### Another Accident on the Bridge.

Yesterday morning about half after six o'clock, Robert E. Culbertson, a carpenter employed on the bridge, attempted to get on the train bound for Louisville at the abutment on the Indiana side. The train was going so fast that it caught him and threw him down between the walls of the abutment, forty feet below, giving him two scalp wounds, fracturing one of his arms, dislocating one of his shoulders, injuring his side and generally bruising his body. He was carried to Jeffersonville, where he was lying last evening in a tolerably comfortable condition. His injuries will probably prove fatal.

### The Proposed Basin.

An important project passed at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen, and will no doubt be up before the Lower Board on Thursday evening. It is the building of a basin on the line of the canal, below the railroad bridge and to the western line of a piece of property surveyed some years ago by George Stealey, then City Engineer, for a similar purpose. The cost of the basin is set down at $300,000. It is an important work.

### Political Speaking To-night.

The first of the series of Democratic meetings takes place at Snitzger's, in Butchertown, opposite the Bourbon House, and should be well attended by the voters in that section. The meeting will be addressed by the several Democratic candidates.

### Habeas Corpus.

Jos. Warvine, who killed Philip Edaccio, the disturber of his domestic peace, in the upper part of the city, some days since, will be before the court to-day on a writ of habeas corpus, for the purpose of obtaining bail.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

EIGHTEEN persons were fined $5 each for drunkenness in the City Court yesterday.

BLACK BETTY had one dozen passengers yesterday. Six were women and six were men.

THE thermometer at 7 o'clock yesterday was at 78, at 10 o'clock 87, at 12 o'clock 90, and at 4 90.

THREE-FIFTHS of the fights tried before the City Court at this time are caused by the Franco-Prussian war.

FRED. RUPP and Mike Noonan, on a drunk, and Jerry Turney, for fighting in the cause of the French, were guests at the jail last night.

YESTERDAY a contractor for city work sent a cart load of tin cans and brick-bats to fill up the lakes on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth.

CHAS. HOPKINS, charged with tapping the till of Mr. Keiser, a baker, on East Jefferson street, of $1 25, was the only occupant of police station No. 2 last night.

A MAN with a bad-toned hand-organ and bob-tailed monkey drew quite a crowd of urchins to the corner of Second and Jefferson streets yesterday afternoon.

WILLIE GREUSLING, whose leg was crushed on Monday by being struck by a dray at the corner of Fourth and Water streets, was quite easy last night. Amputation will not be necessary.

AN omnibus will leave Fish Henry's saloon at 2 o'clock to-day to convey parties desiring to attend the foot race between T. Walsh and Emile Benstirger, which takes place at Greenland.

JUST before the City Court adjourned yesterday morning, a messenger came to Judge Craig announcing the death of the mother of Frank McCord, a youth confined in the Work-house. Judge Craig ordered his release.

COMPLAINTS are frequently made that the night carts are on the streets before 12 o'clock. This is, we believe, a violation of the city ordinance, and the contractor must look to it that his drivers comply with its terms.

CLAY-STREET police station had a drunken woman from Pittsburg who refused to give her name, John Wasterman, Jacob Curran, H. Fox and Lord Isaacs, for drunkenness, and Ed. Sale, on a bench warrant, last night.

ONE of the Wagoner palace cars left this city yesterday at 2:30 p. m. for New York full of passengers, via Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Bee Line, Lake Shore and New York Central and Hudson River railroads.

THE GRAND excursion and picnic to be given by Hollingsworth & Johnson's Commercial College, occurs to-day at a grove twelve miles up the river. The boat leaves Fourth street at 8 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the evening.

A NEGRO woman entered the Police Court room yesterday in a drunken condition. She was arrested forthwith and fined three dollars. Soon afterward a white man came in in the same fix. He was fined five dollars. The parties failed to pay their fines, and went out in Black Betty to the Work-house.

## BASE BALL.

### The Harvards vs. the Eagles.

We are glad to be able to announce positively that the celebrated Harvard College Club, of Cambridge, Mass., will be here on Thursday, and will play the Eagles at Cedar Hill to-morrow afternoon. The Harvards are acknowledged to be the best amateur club in the Union, and have proved themselves able to cope with the strongest professional clubs, in their present tour having defeated a number of them. But for the accident to their pitcher and a streak of good luck for the Red Stockings, the Harvards would have defeated that club at Cincinnati on Monday last. The club is composed of gentlemen whose fine bearing is everywhere referred to in the highest terms. The lovers of this sport have a rare treat in store for them to-morrow.

In view of the game at Cedar Hill to-morrow between the Harvards and Eagles, workmen are busily engaged in arranging, altering, and extending the seats for the better accommodation of the many ladies who are expected to be present.

The Cincinnati papers severely criticise the playing of the Red Stockings in their game with the Harvards. They say the victory reflected no credit on them, and that they would have been defeated but for sheer good luck.

Cincinnati is all agog at the match to-day between the Harvards and Mutuals, to be played on the Union Grounds.

CENTRALS VS. LEXINGTONS.

(Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.)

LEXINGTON, July 19.—A large crowd of people assembled on the trotting park at 3 p. m. to witness the return game between the Lexington and Central Base Ball Clubs of this city. Intense excitement prevailed throughout the entire game, and a large amount of money changed hands on the result.

The game was marked by some beautiful playing on the part of the Lexingtons. Carty played second with his usual precision and skill. Scott, at short, was good, as usual. Martin, behind bat, caught some very difficult fouls. Bruce made a magnificent catch in the long center, and Warfield caught a fine running fly. Shropshire's pitching worried the Centrals considerably.

The Lexingtons won by a score of 22 to 10, which caused a quite different feeling from what it did on their first game with the Centrals, when they were defeated, on Thursday last by a score of 17 to 27. The Centrals will play the Lexingtons the last game in a few days.

THE LONE STARS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—The Lone Star Baseball Club left this afternoon by the Jackson railroad on their Northwestern tour. They will play the Bluff City, of Memphis, Thursday.

ATLANTICS VS. HAYMAKERS.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Atlantic Base Ball Club was defeated, 32 to 14, by the Haymakers at Troy yesterday.

## THE JAIL.

### Is it Properly Ventilated?

The stir made some weeks since about the ill-ventilation of the jail, which nearly caused the death of several of the prisoners, drew attention to it not a bit too soon; and, although means were taken to remedy the evil, yet it is claimed by the persons incarcerated that their sufferings are only diminished in a degree. Nearly every one, even under the most favorable circumstances, suffers from the heat of our summer sun, but these inmates declare that they are cruelly punished. One man says that one morning when he came out of his cell in the upper story he was parboiled all over, and that the effects were visible for six hours afterward. Another said that he was glad he was sentenced to the State prison, so he could get out of this hole, and another said that prisoners who were really innocent were willing to confess judgment so as to be removed—they cared not where. It is undoubtedly awful hot in those iron cells, but, as one of the prisoners remarked, "it will be cool enough this winter," when they are expected to freeze.

## ANOTHER CITY RAILROAD.

### The Beargrass Transportation Company.

Excepting those posted, particularly about city railroads, or others interested in the project, our citizens generally are not aware that another important line of city railroad is being constructed, and, in fact, is nearly completed. It bears the name at the head of this paragraph, and extends from the intersection of Broadway and the Bardstown turnpike, out the latter road about four miles to the Taylorsville turnpike. The owners of land through which it passes, with but two exceptions, granted the right of way free. The road will be of substantial construction, and cost upwards of $20,000. It will be a convenience to those who own property along the line, and induce others to purchase ground for country residences. The land is beautifully located, and in a short time will be the seat of many suburban mansions. The road is already graded. The contractors will commence laying the iron in August. It will certainly be completed in October.

### Death of Dr. Powell.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Llewellyn Powell at his residence, in this city, at twenty minutes of eleven o'clock last night. Dr. Powell has suffered with ulcer or cancer of the stomach for several years, and latterly his sufferings have been of a terrible character, but he bore them with the resignation and fortitude of a Christian. Dr. Powell was a native of Alexandria, Virginia, but removed here nearly forty years ago, and was in active practice until disabled by this disease, in April last, when a fire at his house occasioned a fit of vomiting, from the effect of which he never recovered. He has been confined to his room from that time.

Dr. Powell was eminent in his profession and an ornament to society. A graduate of Yale, a gentleman of culture and refinement, he was genial and kind, and ever distinguished for his lofty integrity. He was a contemporary of Galt, Caldwell, Drake, the elder Rogers, and others of the olden time. He was the link that joined the old to the new, and was beloved and respected by all that ever knew him. In all his relations in life he was marked as no ordinary man. He was the best among physicians, the most capable among teachers, the most eloquent lecturer. The profession and society, in which he delighted to mingle, will deplore his loss. He died in his 68th year. His funeral will take place to-day, as will be seen by a notice elsewhere.

### Crab Orchard Springs.

Who would avoid the heat?—let him go to Crab Orchard Springs. If you would escape sunstroke—Crab Orchard Springs is the place to go. If you would flee from the weariness and discomfort of city life—Crab Orchard Springs is a place of refuge. Indeed, it is for all, sick or well; those who seek rest or those who seek pleasure; and particularly, above all things, those who want cool breezes and a pure atmosphere, why, try Crab Orchard.

### Horse Stealing.

Yesterday a man named Howard Mott came to this city from near Corydon, Indiana, in search of four horses and a wagon which he said had been stolen from him by a man named Brockway. It seems that he and Brockway were partners, and that Brockway took the horses and left. He, with a laborer, was traced as far as the Hebrew Asylum, on the Shelby-street road, yesterday afternoon. A detective starts out that road after them this morning.

### Sun-stroke.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday a prisoner at the Work-house, named Wm. Boone, who had been sent there to work out a fine imposed upon him in the City Court on Monday, was sunstruck and fell dead on the rock-pile. He was scarcely known by any witness before the Coroner's jury; hence we can give no particulars respecting his history. Inquest No. 106 was held upon the body, and the verdict was death from sun-stroke.

### Marion County Fair.

The annual fair of the Marion County Agricultural, Mechanical, and Stock Association will open at Lebanon on the 30th of August instead of the 6th of September, the board having changed the time. A large attendance is looked for, as there will be a fine display.

### The Raffle.

Those interested must not forget that the snug Indiana farm, to be disposed of for the benefit of the family of the late Judge Monroe, will be raffled for at Weisiger Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

## THE RACE FOR CONGRESS.

### The Ball Opens—Gen. Humphrey Marshall and Hon. Boyd Winchester Speak.

### A SYNOPSIS OF THEIR SPEECHES.

The Congressional canvass in this district opened at Owenton, Owen country, on Monday. Hon. Boyd Winchester, member of Congress from this district, had made the appointment, and announced himself a candidate for re-election, and Gen. Marshall availed himself of the occasion to announce himself a candidate for the same position. There was a large crowd present, including many ladies. It was expected Hon. Edwin Craig, also a candidate, would have been present, but private engagements prevented his attendance. We present a synopsis of the remarks of Messrs. Marshall and Winchester, as follows:

Mr. Winchester said that he had made this appointment to meet his constituents to render some account of his stewardship; that, like Mr. Burke, he thought the most unreserved communication should exist between the representative and constituents and it should be the pleasure of the former as it certainly was due to the latter to keep them informed in all possible circumstances; that being a young member of the House of Representatives, he had not much to tell them of what he had himself done, for he had early found that among those who administered the Government taciturnity upon the part of a young member was accepted as a sign of merit, and that probably a young man could do his constituents no greater disservice than to press himself too frequently on the attention of the House; that he had been attentive to the petitions of his constituents and their local wants, and had served them whenever in his power to do so, and if any had gone unattended to they might attribute it to the pressure of public engagements or the inattention of those who had the power to answer them. He felt he had done his duty in full.

Mr. Winchester said that having filled the term of service for which he had been elected with the exception of about three months of working time and rendering an account of his stewardship he would now announce himself a candidate for re-election. And in obedience to a time-honored custom he would stand upon his trial for the past hoping his constituents would renew their trust for another term if they thought him worthy of it. After some general observations as to the character of government, Mr. Winchester entered upon a review of the measures perfected by this Congress and of those they had declined to pass—embracing finances, land grants, currency, appropriations, representation, taxation, &c.

Under these several heads he reviewed *in extenso* the action of Congress upon them, especially the national bank system, currency, public debt, tariff and political disabilities. In regard to finances he denounced the national bank system, and enormous profits made by it, and showed to the people the immense gains declared by means of existing laws and gave warning that a people driven to extremity would not tolerate that sort of oppression. That its direct tendency was to institute an order of moneyed men drawing their profits from the sweat and hard earnings of the people. And let them beware that the day does not arrive, and shortly, too, when the funded and unfunded debt would go the same road. He explained why the political disability bill failed in the House. He anathematized the land-grabbing operation. Upon the subject of the Fifteenth amendment he took the ground that, though no resistance would now be offered to the colored man voting and exercising the right of suffrage, the Democratic party would wait its opportunity, and treat the colored man meanwhile as the tenant in possession, who might enjoy rights pending the litigation; but when it had the power it would restore the Constitution and prevent that equality which would flow out of the suffrage conferred.

Gen. Marshall followed, announcing himself a candidate for Congress. In the course of his speech, he alluded to the circumstances eleven years ago which interrupted his public life, induced him to support Mr. Breckinridge, and to those which finally compelled him to leave the State. He stated his political disabilities were all now removed, and he was eligible to the place to which he aspired. The General was not astonished at Mr. Winchester's failure to press himself on this Congress. He knew the difficulties of a young and new member, and was persuaded that the district had better try an old hand, to whom such objections would not apply. It was well known that his modesty had mellowed to such a degree that if he wanted to speak he would speak, and that, unlike Mr. Winchester, when he came back he would not only tell how Congress had legislated against us, but what he had done to avoid or correct it. In all Mr. Winchester's speech, he had not stated or left it to be inferred that while the evils were being done he had a word to say. There was no explanation for this, unless it was to be found in Mr. Winchester's declaration, that new members were expected to yield, or, like young ladies in company, were "to be seen, but not heard." He had no programme to offer of measures he proposed to introduce, and could only state the general principles which would characterize his public career if elected. He was in favor of the closest economy in the public expenditure First. Secondly, While the people were so heavily taxed he would vote no gratuities. Duties on imports should be laid for revenue alone. While the country was so burdened with debt the necessities for revenue might well dispense with the ancient discussions in regard to discriminations for protection. The heaviest duties, in his opinion, should fall upon luxuries, the lowest upon articles necessary and entering into general consumption. With regard to finances Gen. Marshall said he was disposed to be modest. He had no bonds himself, nor had any of his friends. He had nothing to do with banks, and they had nothing to do with him. He was in favor of diminishing the interest to be paid by the people whenever the same could be done honorably. But utterly opposed to the repudiation of a dollar to the payment of which the public faith was plighted. He had early learned, as a maxim of life, "to settle fair though you never pay." And he didn't understand whether Mr. Winchester in his ominous warnings meant to declare himself in favor of repudiation or not; he desired it to be understood that he was not in favor of repudiation, but in favor of paying the last dollar to which the Government were honestly obligated.

Gen. Marshall did not understand why twenty-four millions of interest should be paid on the four hundred millions of bonds in the national banks, when the bonds could be retired and the banks could bank on greenbacks not bearing interest, as well as upon the bonds. Both rested on the faith of the Government.

He did not understand when Congress was attempting to reduce the amount of taxation and relieve the future burthens, why the tax on State bank circulation was not taken off. As the Government of the United States wants to retire greenbacks, the movement of the crops and business of the country could be conducted by the State banks were any margin for profit left to them. The tax upon their circulation was calculated as equal to the profits of their business and was laid when it was the intention of the government to eliminate them, so as to give currency to its own greenback circulation in time of war. The reason of the law ceasing the law ceases with it. If the Government of the United States desires to withdraw its circulation now that the war is over, it should either supply a currency for business equal to the wants of the country, or relieve the currency, the people could supply themselves with though their State institutions by taking off a tax which stops its circulation. General Marshall said the subject of finance was of itself broad enough for not only one speech, but many; and he would be happy when there was more time to amplify on this question. Before taking his seat General Marshall said he was not of those who fixed their eyes on the gloom and shadows of the past, and kept their backs turned upon the future. The position of the patriot was the reverse of that. What farmer having a furrow to plow would place himself, lines in hand, between the handles of his plow, with his back to his horses, and his face to the rear? He would face his horses, especially if they were wild and restive, encourage them when right and curb them when wrong, and in this way, if he could not do a good day's work would at least do a part of a good day's work. And when night came and he lay down to sleep he would have the satisfaction of knowing he had made the returns of neat husbandry to those to whom the estate belonged, so far as was possible to him under the circumstances. "If I am a citizen, said the General, I must perform the functions of a citizen, and I must do it faithfully to the Constitution and honestly to those to whom the estate will belong when it passes from my hand. If I am elected as your Representative I shall enter public life under this pledge and in this spirit. And I dare say that the intelligent men of the South, under the Constitution honestly administered in the spirit in which it was framed by the fathers are as honest Union men this day as there are in the bounds of this wide-spread Republic. For myself, I prefer for my country the ocean boundaries rather than any minor subdivision; and with the principles of the Constitution honorably sustained in the spirit of the compromise of 1850, I am as good a Union man this day as any man in the Republic." The General thought he could say the same for the men of the South. His own disabilities had been removed by act of Congress. For this act of courtesy he was indebted to the Republicans, and especially to ex-Attorney General Speed. He had understood that some gentlemen apprehended if he were elected he could not take his seat. He mentioned the fact merely to quiet their apprehensions. His name passed in the same act with that which relieved General Lewis, and he had taken his seat without objection. General Marshall knew no more emphatic argument in favor of a General amnesty than the people of this district could make by returning him to Congress. He was a West Pointer, an officer in the army, a member of Congress for eight years, a foreign ambassador, subsequently a Confederate commander of an army and a member of the Confederate Congress—late to go in and late to come out. He referred to this in no spirit of derision, but to show that his own case fell within most of the exceptions mentioned in Congress, as justifying the withholding of the restoration to political privileges. Were he seated as your Representative, and honestly discharging his duties as such, what stronger argument could you offer than this amelioration of his own condition in favor of an extension of the same privilege to the rest of his comrades? The people of this State are universally in favor of the removal of political disabilities. The Government should have either shut us all out or let us all in. Why keep open the sources of bitter memories or prevent the healing of old wounds? Is it the part of chivalric manhood or of sound policy?

Gen. Marshall said in conclusion, he was ready to submit his pretensions to primary elections, convention, county organization or arbitrators, or any form agreeable to others with this only reservation: that he had heard it said frequently that money was used to corrupt delegates to conventions, and much complaint was made of this. While he was no bolter he could not permit his pretensions to the consideration of his fellow-citizens to be passed upon by men that put themselves up for sale. And while he was ready to go into convention, he desired it to be particularly understood that whenever the ballot or the vote was corrupted by the use of money, he should decline to enter the convention, and would denounce it as unworthy the consideration of a free people. Fortunes had been made by a variety of practices during the war. They might be expended in various ways by their recipients, but whenever they were successfully expended in turning from him the votes of the people, it would be when he had no longer the power to resist the usurpation. It would only be when the illegal and vile use of money had corrupted the ballot-box and destroyed the value of the right of suffrage.

The court-house was crowded, the ladies of the county were present, and the people apparently deeply interested. Take the whole occasion, it was one most gratifying to the speakers, who conducted themselves towards each other with the most eminent courtesy.

## CITY POLITICS.

### Public Speaking.

The Democratic candidates and other speakers will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Wednesday, July 20, at Snitzger's, in Butchertown.
Thursday, July 21, at Harry Newhall's, in Portland.
Friday, July 22, at Clay and Green.
Saturday, July 23, at Eleventh and Market.
Monday, July 25, at Floyd and Market.
Tuesday, July 26, at Fourteenth and avenue.
Wednesday, July 27, at Ninth and Broadway.
Thursday, July 28, at Fifteenth and Walnut.
Friday, July 29, at Wm. O'Brien's, on the levee, and also at Campbell and Walnut.
Saturday, July 30, at Court-house.

The speaking will commence each evening at 8 o'clock. All opposing candidates are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ In Iowa, a few days since, a wag published a card saying that he desired the public to understand that he would not take a State nomination for office under any circumstances, and signed himself "John Smith." The result is that over forty John Smiths have also published cards, desiring the public to understand that they did not originate the first card, which means that none of them hate office.

## CITY FEATURES.

### Remember Next Monday.

I respectfully invite the attention of the public to my thirty-seventh drawing, which takes place at Odeon Hall, Bowling Green, Ky., Monday evening, the 25th. Capital prize $1,000 in greenbacks. Second prize a splendid diamond, containing twenty-three diamonds, value $1,000, and can be seen at W. Scott Glore's. Third prize, a house and lot, $1,000; horse and buggy, $600; piano, $500; 445 other valuable prizes. Tickets $1, or six for $5, for sale at W. Scott Glore's, Louisville, Ky.; Norris & Son, Lexington, Ky.; McElroy & Ricketts, Lebanon, Ky.; Jas. Malone, Bardstown, Ky.; F. L. Mader, Elizabethtown, Ky.; B. C. Redford, Henderson, Ky. All orders directed to me at Bowling Green will receive prompt attention. Respectfully, James R. Golladay.

☞ At the One-dollar Store, 117 Fourth street, just received fifty dozen real French corsets at $1. No article will be sold higher than $1.

### The First Gun of the War.

J. R. Golladay is in the field again with the best list of prizes presented this year. Drawing at Bowling Green, July 25. Capital prize $1,000 in greenbacks. Second prize, house and lot, $1,000. Third Prize, $1,000-diamond pin, and 447 others, from $2 to $600. Tickets $1, or six for $5, at W. Scott Glore's book store, Louisville, Ky.

☞ At the One-dollar Store, 117 Fourth street, just received a splendid stock of large silk-lined parasols at $1.

### COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

MONDAY EVENING, July 18.

Present—Charles R. Long, President, and all the members except Messrs. Hackett, Jacob, McAteer and Sauer.

A message was read from the Mayor preferring charges against Wm. White, Sexton of the Western Cemetery, and submitting the affidavits of three young ladies, which was received and sent to the Board of Aldermen to have said charges investigated at once.

A message was read from the Mayor submitting a contract executed by Ferrill & Sadler, for the improvement of Ninth street, from Broadway to Kentucky street, which was referred to the Committee on Contracts, with leave to report to-night.

The Mayor submitted the following contracts, which were severally referred to the Committee on Contracts, viz:

Sewer in Chestnut street, from Third to Seventh street. Shanks & Selvage, contractors.

Sewer in Fifth street, from Chestnut to River, P. Pfeifer, contractor, which was referred to Committee on Contracts.

The ordinance providing additional precincts in the city was referred to Committee on Elections.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

T. McNally, $457 18 and $89 60 for cleaning streets.
Ball, Wetmore & Eddy, $49 50.
P. Reuter, $9.
Seaman & Hughes, $73.
Westbay & Harlan, $23.
Sloan & Constance, $4 60.
Louisville Cement Company, $115 50.
Snead, Sayre & O'Brian, $58 80.
Bailey and Tiller, $22 each.
Robert Board, $15.

Mr. Robinson, from Street Committee of the Western District, reported an ordinance to improve the alley between Twelfth and Thirteenth and Madison and Chestnut streets, which was read once and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—17.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance for the improvement of High street, from Lock to Fifth cross-street, which was read once and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—19.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance for the improvement of Congress street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth, which was read once and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton, and Yantz—18.

NAYS—None.

On motion of Mr. Kaye the votes adopting the above three ordinances were reconsidered, and the said ordinances were again taken up, when, on motion of Mr. Robinson, the ordinance to improve the alley between Twelfth and Thirteenth and Madison and Chestnut streets was read, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton, and Yantz—18.

NAYS—None.

The ordinance for the improvement of High street, from Lock to Fifth cross-street, was read, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton, and Yantz—18.

NAYS—None

The ordinance for the improvement of Congress street from Nineteenth to Twentieth was read, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton, and Yantz—18.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance for improving a part of Eighth street, from Lexington to Kentucky, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton, and Yantz—20.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance for improving the alley between Chestnut and Madison and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton, and Yantz—20.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance for improving the alley, east side of Fifteenth and between Grayson and Walnut streets, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—20.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Esquire street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—20.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, presented a petition from James Guthrie's executors and G. Spratt, asking the closing of Portland avenue, from Twelfth street to its intersection with Monroe street, with a resolution granting the prayer of the petitioners, upon condition that they convey to the city sufficient ground on the north side of Monroe street, from Twelfth street to a point where Rowan street intersects the avenue, to make the north line of Monroe straight from Twelfth street west, and they to hold the city harmless. On motion of Mr. Kaye, the resolution was amended to grant the prayer of petitioners when Monroe street was straightened, which amendment was concurred in, and, on motion of Dr. Walling, the same was referred to Street Committee Western District.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance for improving a part of South street from Jefferson to Grayson, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, German, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Walling, Walton and Yantz—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Dix, Fuller, Gray and Jefferson—4.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen to adjourn until Thursday evening, July 28, at eight o'clock, was amended to Thursday evening, July 21, and adopted; the said amendment was subsequently concurred in by the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Robinson, from Street Committee, Western District, reported an ordinance to improve the alley between Sixteenth and Seventeenth and Grayson and Walnut streets, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Walling, Walton and Yantz—19.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Fifteenth, between Broadway and Kentucky streets, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McAteer, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—20.

NAYS—None.

On motion the rules were suspended, when Mr. German, from the Committee on Contracts, reported the following contracts, which were severally approved, viz:

Contract for improvement of Ninth street, from Broadway to Kentucky; Ferrill & Sadler, contractors.

Contract for a sewer in Chestnut street from Third to Seventh street; Shanks & Selvage, contractors.

Contract for a sewer in Fifth street, from Chestnut street to the Ohio river; P. Pfeiffer, contractor.

Mr. Robinson, from Street Committee, W. D., reported an ordinance for improving a part of Seventeenth street, from Magazine to Broadway; which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—19.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance for improving a part of Seventeenth street, from the south side of Chestnut to the north side of Magazine street, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton, and Yantz—19.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson presented a petition from Messrs. Dolaney and Downs, with a resolution granting them permission to grade Prentice street, from Eighteenth street to a point 370 feet east of Gaulbert street; also Harney street, from Eighteenth street to a point 370 feet east of Gaulbert street; Gallagher street, from a point 141 feet west of Gaulbert street to a point 370 feet east of Gaulbert street; O'Hara street, from a point 156 feet west of Gaulbert street to a point 370 feet east of Gaulbert street, and Gaulbert street from Kentucky to Oak street, the work to be done within two months from the approval of this resolution, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported a resolution for a sewer in Tenth street, from its present terminus to the canal, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported a resolution authorizing the patentees of the Day amalgam patent to put down such quantity of their pavement as they may deem proper to test its merits, with an amendment providing that not less than one square be put down, and the street committees of both boards, the Mayor, and the City Engineer were added to select the square. Adopted.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance for reconstructing Ninth street, from Green to Broadway, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walton, and Yantz—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Dix and Letterle—2.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks west side of Fourth, from St. Catharine to Oak street, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Kaye, Letterle, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walton, and Yantz—16.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Eighth street, between Main street and the first alley south of Main street, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—17.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Columbia street, between Lytle and Columbia streets, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—19.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen for improving a part of Pirtle street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—19.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Fourth street, between Green and Walnut, which was read once, rule suspended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Edwards, Fuller, German, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Conner, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—19.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on Seventh street, between Main and Market, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—19.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on Market, between Twenty-first and Sayre streets, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—20.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk west side of Sixth street from Kentucky to Oak, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—20.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Fuller, on leave, presented a resolution for a sewer in Congress street from Tenth to Eleventh-street, which was amended by directing the Mayor and City Engineer to have it built, and adopted.

Mr. Duncan, on leave, presented a resolution from the Board of Aldermen requesting the managers of the House of Refuge to prohibit fast driving indulged in the grounds connected with the House of Refuge, which was adopted.

Mr. Duncan, on leave, reported a resolution allowing $2,000 for the year 1870 in full as the city's portion of the expenses of the Court-house, which was adopted.

Mr. Duncan reported a petition from R. A. Robinson for the grading and paving of Shelby and Preston streets south of Kentucky street, which was referred to Street Committee Eastern District.

Mr. McCulloch moved a suspension of the rules to take up the resolution from the Board of Aldermen, suspending the hog ordinance to November, 1870, which motion was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Campbell, Fuller, Jefferson, Letterle, McCulloch, Orrill, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—10.

NAYS—President Long and Messrs. Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, German, Gray, Kaye, O'Connor and Robinson—10.

Mr. Dix, on leave, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, granting permission to J. P. Byrne and his associates to construct a basin from the west line of the basin as surveyed and planned by the late George Stealey, City Engineer, to the railroad bridge, which, on motion of Mr. Robinson, was referred to a special committee, when the Street Committee, Western District, was appointed said committee.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the Mayor to purchase such property as may be necessary, and not donated, to widen Broadway to a width of 120 feet from Eighteenth to Twenty-sixth street, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to take the necessary steps to obtain by purchase or condemnation sufficient ground to open Congress street from Eleventh to Twelfth street, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported a resolution directing the Mayor to obtain by purchase or condemnation, sufficient ground to open Magazine, Chestnut, Madison, and Walnut streets, sixty feet wide, from Nineteenth street to the east line of Barber's addition, and report the same to the Council for approval, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported a resolution to repair Main street from Thirteenth to Eighteenth, with broken stone and gravel, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported a resolution, directing the Mayor and City Attorney to procure, by purchase or condemnation, the necessary ground to open Eighteenth street, sixty feet wide, from Broadway to Kentucky, and report to the Council for approval, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported a resolution for new gutters east side of Seventh, between Market and Congress streets, and south side of Market, between Sixth and Seventh sts., which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported a resolution for footways as follows, viz: Across Eighteenth, north side of Chestnut; across Jefferson, east side of Fourteenth; across Fourteenth, north side of Fourteenth; and across Jefferson, east side of Nineteenth street, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson, from same, reported a resolution from the Board of Aldermen to repair Jefferson street from Ninth to Fourteenth, which was adopted.

Mr. Robinson presented remonstrances against the repeal of the Sunday laws, which were referred to the Committee on Taverns and Groceries Western District.

Mr. Kaye, from the Street Committee Eastern District, presented an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen for improving a part of Brent, or Wenzel street, from the south side of Broadway to Hutchings' northwest line, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling Walton and Yantz—20.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen for improving part of an alley from Campbell street to Vonderheide's east line and between Chestnut and Kellar streets, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long and Messrs. Campbell, Dix, Duncan, Dupuy, Edwards, Fuller, German, Gray, Jefferson, Kaye, Letterle, McCulloch, O'Connor, Orrill, Robinson, Thierman, Walling, Walton and Yantz—20.

NAYS—None.

On motion the Board adjourned.

Att. J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

## Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
TUESDAY EVENING, July 19, 1870. }

There has been much more quiet in the money market to-day. The bank balances are of considerable proportion, and regular depositors have little trouble in raising money on strictly gilt-edge paper, but great caution is observed by the banks in making selections. The rates are still 9@12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Has been inactive to-day. A little was sold to a bank at 50c discount, but the ruling rate is buying at 1-10 discount and selling at par to 1-10 premium.

GOLD—There has been greater interest displayed in regard to the movements of gold to-day, and there is a great deal of disposition to speculate. Gold opened at 121⅞; at 11:30 it was 121¾, but at 5 p. m. it had advanced to 121⅞, at which price it remained unchanged until 3 p. m., when it was reported 122¼; at 3:45 123, and at 4 p. m. it closed in the regular board at 123⅛.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, furnish the following quotations:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 122 | 124 |
| Silver halves and quarters | 114 | |
| Silver dimes | 112 | |

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Have not been much affected to-day in the New York market, although they fluctuated considerably in London. We notice an advance of ⅛ per cent. in '81s, and the decline in others was small, not exceeding ¼ per cent. on any series.

| | |
|---|---|
| Five-twenties. 1861 | 111 @112⅞ |
| Five-twenties. 1862 | 107⅛@109 |
| Five-twenties. 1864 | 107 @108⅞ |
| Five-twenties. 1865 | 107⅛@109 |
| Five-twenties. new issue | 106⅞@107⅞ |
| Five-twenties. 1867 | 106⅞@108⅞ |
| Five-twenties. 1868 | 107 @108⅞ |
| Ten-forties | 105 @106⅞ |
| Cy 6's | 111⅞@112⅞ |

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

| | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 113⅞ | 112⅞ | 112⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| " '62 | 109⅞ | 109 | 109 | .. | .. |
| " '64 | 109⅞ | 109 | 108⅞ | .. | ⅞ |
| " '65 | 109⅞ | 109⅞ | 109 | .. | ⅞ |
| New issue | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | 109 | .. | ⅞ |
| " '67 | 109 | 108⅞ | 107⅞ | .. | ⅞ |
| Coupons '68 | 109⅞ | 108⅞ | 108⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| 10-40 coupons | 107⅞ | 106⅞ | 108⅞ | ⅞ | .. |
| Cy 6s | 112⅞ | 112⅞ | 106⅞ | ⅞ | .. |

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are being handled in small lots, but no large trades are reported. There are some Short-line bonds on the market and a small lot of Falls City bank stock. There are orders for Merchants' bank stock, Bank of Kentucky and Farmers' bank stock, but none on the market. There are a few city bonds offered, but the difference in figures between bidders and holders has retarded transactions.

COMMERCIAL.

The excitement with regard to European affairs continues unabated, and the effect upon the general markets has been to unsettle values, particularly in the breadstuff market. The Liverpool market advanced to-day, as will be seen by the following. At 11 a. m. quotations were as follows: Flour—Western, 26s@26s 6d. Wheat—No. 2 Western red, 10s 4d; winter red, 11s@11s 2d; California white, 12s. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 35s 6d. At 1 p. m. the following quotations were given: Flour—Western, 26s@27s. Wheat—No. 2 Western red, 10s 6d; winter red, 11 @11s 3d; California white, 12s@12s 3d. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 36s.

In Chicago the flour and grain market was somewhat unsettled, but firm. The New York flour market at 1:15 p. m. was reported 'active at full prices. Wheat 1@2c lower. Mess pork firm at $30 50. Cotton in Liverpool is dull and nominal. The gold market opened at 121⅞, and at 4 p. m. closed at 123⅛.

PROVISIONS—In regard to the future of the market Messrs. Kircheval & Son, of St. Louis, in their last circular say:

In relation to stocks at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Louisville, and St. Louis, there is no new feature—nothing in point of fact to remove the impression that they are not merely short but deficient, whilst Cincinnati, which is by far the largest holder in "The Union," now appears to be short, even of the requirements of last season. On the 6th inst. there were at Cincinnati, by careful and competent computation, only 10,886,258 lbs bulk and bacon, and 17,500 bbls mess pork, whilst the shipments alone from that point from the 6th July to November 1st, 1869, were 12,296,717 pounds bulk and bacon, and 15,913 barrels mess pork. Thus, without allowing for local consumption, establishing a deficiency of 1,410,459 pounds bacon to be supplied by an excess of 1,587 barrels pork. This deficiency will be greatly increased by orders from the East, Canada, and the South, as by purchases from this place, which, within the past ten days, have been extended to three-quarters if not a million pounds of D. S. meats and bacon. As it is at Cincinnati, so it is at every considerable—certainly at every large—place—an absolute deficiency, without the means of replenishing. The extreme west and central Illinois have given up their country supplies. Except at Keokuk, Iowa holds nothing. Missouri, save at Lagrange (now sold), holds nothing out of St. Louis, and the only country stock of consequence in Indiana is at Indianapolis. At no time within the past five years have the city stocks been so small, country reserves so inconsiderable, or the wants of consumers so large.

The supply of summer hogs, the forlorn hope of low price men, is now a disappointment. The receipts at Chicago, Cincinnati, and this place are below the average of last year, whilst the price is rather higher. Then a large proportion were cured for Western and Southern consumption; now three-fourths go forward immediately to supply the fresh meat markets of the East. Then there was a steady accumulation and consequent increase in stocks at the West; now there is a progressive depletion, a constant reduction in supplies, and a decided increase in orders, and as the number of hogs in the country is represented to be smaller than usual, and the growing crops of the Southern States—cotton, sugar and tobacco—are decidedly promising, the legitimate inferences are that there will be a continuous reduction in supplies and an increase in orders until there will be nothing to sell.

CONGRESS AND THE FINANCES.—Now, as Congress has adjourned, its financial legislation is undergoing a very critical review by the leading journals of the country, and it is worthy of remark that the verdict is almost unanimously against it. The funding bill, as it passed, was a compromise, and among other features contains a clause which will doubtless ultimate in a big job to some loyal Radical. The New York Economist says:

No political party ever threw away a grander opportunity. The administration and the majority in Congress had it in their power to secure a lease of power for at least ten years to come—perhaps twenty—by simply placing themselves in line with the current of popular feeling on financial questions. This feeling was essentially sound. It instinctively accepted the idea of honestly recognizing all the obligations of the Government. Any other changes that were demanded, such as a return to specie payments and reforms in taxation, tended directly to promote the desirable object. In fine, the Republican party had the power to establish our currency and tax laws on a basis that would have removed all reasonable pretexts for a change for a dozen years to come. The failure to accomplish these desirable results is to be deprecated more on account of general than partisan interests. It keeps alive the provoking uncertainty of the last few years in relation to business affairs, thereby injuriously affecting enterprise and industry. The shortcomings of Congress are equally injurious to all parties. Capital is rendered less productive, labor less remunerative, and commercial operations more precarious.

The capital error consisted in the inability to comprehend the importance and necessity of specie payments as a means of effectually settling a great many difficulties that were otherwise insoluble. By providing for resumption in January next, or even a year later, the business of the country would have gradually settled down to a specie basis, and the credit of the Government securities would have been far more effectually promoted than by the clumsy system of bond purchases. The feasibility of resumption is demonstrated by the fact that we were placed within reach of it a few months ago by a simple spontaneous popular movement, and only failed to realize it by the apathy of the Government. Trade is prostrated and industry is burdened with excessive taxation, for the comparatively trivial object of saving $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 a year by a reduction of the rate of interest. The people lose more money in a week than the Government can save in a year by this save in the spigot to spend in the bung-hole policy. What is more the people are finding this out for themselves.

Among the more immediate results of the Grant-Boutwell policy of Congress, the possible injury to the fall trade must be regarded as the most serious. In September last business was ruined by the "gold speculation;" last spring it was paralyzed by the uncertainty attending the financial legislation of Congress, and now it looks very much as if the otherwise favorable outlooks were likely to be clouded by the acts of the last few days. The distribution of the currency is to be re-arranged on a new plan, and this change alone must embarrass business. Then, too, there is the inevitable distrust occasioned by the transfer of the financial question to the political arena in the coming fall elections. It is now quite certain that the canvass will largely turn upon this issue, thus opening new doubts that can hardly fail to exercise a depressing influence on business.

## Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Is steady at prices which have ruled for several days. We continue to quote at $2 01@2 03 per gal in bbl lots.

APPLES—Are coming forward in quantities amply sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade, and prices range from $1 50@2 per bbl on arrival.

BARK—Is dull at $10@12 per cord for chestnut oak.

BATTING—Is in fair demand, and Nos. 1 and 2 of the various brands range from 22@27c per lb.

BEESWAX—Is steady and commands 24@28c per lb on arrival, as to quality.

BUTTER—A good demand for country butter characterizes the market, and fair to choice qualities are selling on arrival at from 15@25c per lb. Western Reserve butter is steady at 24@25c per lb. We note sales of 300 lbs choice country at 20@25c.

BAGGING—Is in active demand and firm. We quote 2-lb Ky. hemp at 29¼@30c, and 2¼-lb flax bagging at 30@31c.

BALE ROPE—Is held at 8¾c per pound, with a light demand.

BAGS—Seamless cotton grain bags are in fair supply and steady. We quote 2-bushel at 42¾@45c, 2¼-bushel at 50@55c, and 3-bushel at 58@63c.

CORNMEAL—Is quotably unchanged. We quote bolted at $1@1 10 per bushel; loose and kiln-dried at $4 75@5 per barrel.

COFFEE—There is a firmer feeling in coffee, caused by the sharp advance in gold, and prices are advancing. The upward tendency, however, is held in check by ample stocks in the country, by the large crop of Rio now ready for market, as also by the probable difficulties of getting cargoes into the continental European markets. A fair jobbing demand is reported, and prices range from 20c for common to 24¾c for fancy grades; Java at 28@30c; Laguayra 23@24c; Ceylon 24¾@25c; Maracaibo 24¾@25c.

CORN—The market is steady, and stocks of shelled are sufficient to meet the demand. Prime to choice grades are held at $1 10@1 15 per bushel, sacks included. Ear corn is steady at 90c on arrival, and $1 per bushel from store. We note sales of 200 bushels at $1 15 per bushel.

CHEESE—Ohio factory cheese is in good demand and steady. Sales are made at 11¾@12¾c per lb.

CANDLES—Prices are firm, and have advanced. The demand is active, and stocks ample. Sales to-day include 165 boxes at 14c. We quote full-weight candles at 18@18¾c, 12-oz at 14@15c, and 11-oz at 12¾@13¾c. Tallow candles at 11¾@13c.

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN AND ROPE—Stocks of yarns are ample, with a fair demand, and prices are unchanged. We quote No. 500 yarns at 15¾@17¾c; No. 600 13¾@15¾c; No. 700 at 11¾@13¾c per dozen. Pound yarns are held at 34@36c. Cotton rope and twine, carpet chain and candlewick are steady at 34@36c.

COTTON—The market is inactive and drooping. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Middling | 18 |
| Low middling | 17 |
| Good ordinary | 15 @15¾ |
| Ordinary | 12¾@13¾ |

CEMENT—Prices are unchanged, and sales to-day reached 1,760 bbls at $1 75@2 per bbl.

EGGS—The market is tolerably well supplied, and sales are made on arrival at 14@15 per dozen. Sales to-day include 500 dozen at 14c.

FLAXSEED—Is a shade firmer, and dealers are paying $1 80@2 per bushel for prime to choice lots.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet at 70@75c per lb for good to strictly prime lots.

FISH—The market is well supplied, and we quote No. 1 mackerel, medium bbls, at $22@23 per bbl; No 1 kitts at $2 75@3. White fish range from $6 50 to 8 50 for Nos. 3, 2 and 1. Herring are steady at $8 50@9 50 in bbls.

FLOUR—The market continues active and excited. Prices have an upward tendency, and higher quotations are likely to prevail. Sales of considerable importance are being made on speculation. Sales to-day include 975 bbls within range of our quotations.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine | $4 50@4 75 |
| Superfine | 5 00@5 25 |
| Extra | 5 50@5 75 |
| Extra family | 5 75@6 00 |
| A No. 1 | 6 50@7 25 |
| Fancy | 7 75@8 00 |
| Rye Flour | 6 00@6 25 |

GINSENG—Is in moderate request, and prices range from 40@60c for inferior to strictly choice lots.

HAY—The market is well supplied to meet the demand, which is chiefly local, and prices of timothy range from $17 to 20 per ton on wharf and delivered in cars.

HIDES—Are steady with a good demand, and receipts are readily taken by dealers. We quote dry flint at 17@19c per lb, dry-salted at 15@16c per lb, and green-salted hides at 8½@9c per pound.

IRON COTTON-TIES—Are steady at 6¾@7¼c per lb, with a light demand.

IRON AND STEEL—Prices are steady, with a fair demand for all the staple qualities. We quote bar iron at 3¾@4¼c per lb, coopers' hoop at 5¼@6c; sheet at 5¼@6¼c; nail rod at 9@9¾c. Steel ranges from 11c to 25c; steel plow slabs and wings, from 10@12c, and iron at 6@6¾c.

LEATHER—Stocks are ample, and we quote oak sole at 38@39c, hemlock sole at 31@33c, harness at 40@43c per lb, and bridles $54@72 per doz n.

LIME—Is steady at 95c@$1 per bbl, with sales 300 bbls at quotations.

LEMONS—Are firm at $15@16 per box.

MALT—The market rules steady, with a fair demand. We quote fall malt at $1 30@1 40; spring $1 @1 10; Canada at $1 25; rye at $1 05@1 15; corn $1 35.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks are ample and prices steady. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Va. extra lbs and fancy styles | $1 00 @1 10 |
| Va. fine bright, lbs and twist | 90 @1 00 |
| Va. medium bright, lbs and twist | 75 @ 80 |
| Va. common, lbs and ¼ lbs | 63 @ 65 |
| Va. fine, ¼ lbs and 14's | 68 @ 75 |
| Va. fine light-pressed, 8-inch | 80 @ 90 |
| Va. extra fig and pancake | 1 00 @1 15 |
| Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs | 65 @ 70 |
| Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's | 65 @ 68 |
| Ky. black sweet, 10s and ½s | 62 @ 65 |
| Ky. navy, lbs and ¼ lbs, best | 70 @ 75 |
| Ky. navy, lbs and ¼ lbs, medium | 63 @ 65 |

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a good demand and prices are unchanged. We quote sirup at 40c to $1 per gallon, and New Orleans molasses at 70c to 90c per gallon.

NAILS—The market is unchanged in every respect. We continue to quote 10d to 40d at $4@4 25 per keg. Cut spikes are held at $4 25@4 50 per keg; wrought spikes at $6 25@6 50 for ⅜, $6 75@7 for 5-16 and $7 25@7 50 for ¼-inch. Horse-shoe nails at 20@30c per lb, as to quality. Mule shoes 7@8c.

OFFAL—The market is steady with a fair local demand. We quote bran at $18; shorts at $20; middlings at $30; and shipstuffs at $35 per ton.

ONIONS—The market is well supplied, and sales are made at $2 50@2 75 per bbl.

OILS—The market is quiet, and prices are unchanged. We quote linseed at $1 08@1 14; lard oil at $1 15@1 30 for No. 1 and No. 2; coal oil at 25@27c.

OATS—The market is nominal, with light stocks and only a local demand. The new crop is large, but as yet receipts are unimportant. We quote at 55@63c in bulk, and 64@65c, sacks included.

POULTRY—Chickens are in large supply, and sales are made at $2 50@4 per dozen for young and old on arrival.

POTATOES—Receipts are liberal, and sales are made at $1 50 per bbl on arrival loose.

PROVISIONS—The market rules very firm in sympathy with the upward tendency of breadstuffs and the advance in gold. The tendency of prices is upward and the market closes firm.

MESS PORK—Rules steady at $30 50@31. Rump pork is steady at $26@27 per bbl. We note sales of 50 bbls mess at $31.

BACON—Sales to-day include 25 casks clear sides at 18¾@18¾c, 84 casks clear rib sides at 17¾@18c and 20 casks shoulders at 14¾@14¾c.

BULK MEATS—The market is firm. Light sales on orders are reported. We quote clear rib sides 16¾@17c, clear sides 17¾@17¾c, shoulders 12¾@13¾c.

HAMS—Are in active demand, and prices are advancing. We note sales of 55 tierces sugar-cured at 23¾@25c.

LARD—A firmer feeling prevails, with a better demand. We note sales of 60 tierces prime leaf at 16¾@17¾c; keg lard is held at 18¾@19c.

RYE—Is in fair request, and we quote at 80@85c on arrival, and at 95c@$1 from store.

RICE—Is steady, with ample stocks. We quote at 8 to 9¾c for Louisiana, Rangoon and Carolina rice.

STARCH—Is steady, with a good demand. We quote at 6@7c for standard brands. We note sales of 200 boxes at 6@6¾c.

SALT—The market is well supplied, and prices are steady. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Large barrels at | $2 65 |
| Small | 2 10 |
| Small dairy | 3 00 |
| Table salt, small barrels | 3 50@3 75 |

SOAP—Is steady. We quote No. 1 German soap at 8@9c; No. 2 at 7@8c; and rosin soap at 5¾@6¾c.

SUGARS—The upward tendency in sugars continues with a good demand for all descriptions. We note sales of 7 hhds New Orleans sugar at 11 to 13c. We quote the various grades of New Orleans sugars at 11@13¾c in hhds and bbls; hard refined at 15¾@15¾c; soft refined at 13¾ to 15¾c; Demerara, 13@14c; Porto Rico, 10¾@13¾c; Cuba, 10¾ to 11¾c; molasses sugars, 9¾@10¾c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Are steady. We quote at 8@8¾c for tallow and 7@7¾c for grease.

TIN PLATE—Is steady and in fair demand. We quote I. C., 10x14, C. C. at $12 per box; I. X., 10x14, at $15; I. C., 14x20, at $12, and I. X., 14x20, at $15 per box.

WOOL—Is quiet. We continue to quote unwashed at 28@31c, and tub-washed at 43@45c per lb on arrival.

WHEAT—Limited receipts are reported, and prices are firm and advancing, and range from $1 25 to $1 45 from store for prime No. 1 and white, and $1 15@1 30 on arrival.

WHISKY—Raw is steady at 97c, tax paid.

## Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day opened quiet, and prices are reported easier. There is evidently but little disposition on the part of buyers for foreign markets to invest until something more definite is known with regard to the war, and should hostilities deepen into a contest likely to be prolonged, very little will be done for European account, particularly Continental Europe. The demand for the home markets continues active, but, with less competition, prices have a declining tendency. It is proper to remark, however, that holders are not disposed to accept the decline, and while the offerings will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade, stocks will not be pressed upon the market.

The sales to-day amounted to 133 hogsheads.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 53 hhds: 3 hhds leaf from McCracken county at $14 75, 13 50, and 11 25; 5 hhds leaf from Logan county at $9 90, 9, 9, 9, and 9 10; 21 hhds frozen from Green river at $5 50, 5 80, 4 95, 4 30, 5 50, 5 10, 5 35, 5 40, 5 50, 5, 5 35, 5 75, 5 65, 5 30, 5 75, 5 25, 4 95, 5, 5 85, 5, and 5 80; 23 hhds lugs and common leaf from Green river at $7 70, 7 65, 7 50, 7 10, 6, 6 20, 6 65, 7 30, 7 90, 7 10, 6 10, 7 90, 6 30, 8 20, 8 30, 7 90, 7, 7 90, 8 15, 7 60, 6, 6 50, and 6 90; 1 hhd leaf from Metcalfe county at $8 70.

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 15 hhd: 4 hhds Warren county lugs at $5 50 to 7 20; 1 hhd Breckinridge county lugs at $7 10; 4 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $7 90 to 9 80; 3 hhds Daviess county lugs at $5 20 to 5 40; 3 hhds Daviess county leaf at $8 90 to 10.

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 30 hhds: 2 hhds Green river lugs at $5 70 and 7 60; 1 do Simpson county lugs at 7 30; 6 do Warren county lugs and low leaf at 5 15 to 7 80; 8 do Breckinridge county lugs and low leaf at 6 80, 5 35, 5 60, 7 30, 5 15, 9 40, 7 50 and 9 30, 5 and 5 60; 2 do Simpson county low leaf at 7 50 and 8 30; 1 do Sumner county (Tenn.) lugs at 6 00; 2 do Owen county common leaf at 11 and 11; 1 do Trimble county common leaf at 8; 4 do Green river lugs and leaf at 6, 8, 5 15 and 7 70; 2 do Adair county leaf at 10 and 10 75; 1 do Barren county lugs at 5 95.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 13 hhds: 2 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at $10, 10 75; 3 hhds do lugs at 5 15, 5 20, 7 10; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at 6; 3 hhds Logan county lugs at 7 70, 5 50, 5 85; 1 hhd Tennessee lugs at 5 25; 1 hhd Owen county cutting lugs at 10 75; 2 hhds Breckinridge county low leaf at $7 80, 7 10.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 32 hhds: 3 hhds Ballard county leaf at $37 00, 11 25, 9 75; 3 hhds Weakley county (Tenn.) leaf at $11 75, 10 00, 10 60; 2 hhds Illinois leaf at $9 60, 9 00; 2 hhds Daviess county leaf at $10 75, 8 90; 1 hhd Daviess county lugs at $7 20; 4 hhds Webster county common leaf at $8 40, 8 50, 8 00, 7 90; 3 hhds Webster county lugs and frozen at $7 10, 6 20, 5 40; 1 hhd Breckinridge county leaf at $13 50; 1 hhd Grayson county common leaf at $7 90; 3 hhds Grayson county lugs at $6 10, 5 55, 5 40; 3 hhds Hart county common leaf at $8 10, 8 10, 7 80; 1 hhd Breckinridge county frozen at $5 70; 2 hhds Henderson county common leaf at $8 10, 8 50; 1 hhd Henderson county lugs at $7 00; 1 hhd Henry county leaf at $10 25; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at $7 10.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 23 hhds: 10 hhds Logan county lugs, $5 35 to 7 40; 1 hhd Adair county leaf, $10 25; 1 hhd Adair county lugs, $6 90; 1 hhd Trigg county leaf, $8; 3 hhds Taylor county lugs, $7 00, 6 40, 6 50; 1 hhd —— county, Indiana, leaf, $8; 1 hhd Indiana lugs, $6 80; 3 hhds Henderson county lugs, $6 10, 5 25, 5 70; 2 hhds Hardin county lugs, $4 70 and 5 95.

## Louisville Live Stock Market.

SOUTHERN STOCK YARD—SAMUEL BOOKER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, July 18, 1870.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle for the last three days have been light. Market about the same as last quotations. Demand good for nice, smooth butcher cattle, which sell readily at fair prices. We quote at from 3 to 3¾c for inferior and rough; common, 4 to 4¾c; good to the best grades of butcher stuff, 5 to 5¾c, and for No. 1 and extra steers and heifers, 6 to 6¾c. Some few sales at 6¾c. Shipping cattle sell, as to quality, at from 6¾ to 7¾c. None left over.

HOGS—Market firm and demand good, with a little upward tendency for good hogs. We quote for thin, light hogs 7 to 7¾c; medium and half fat, 8 to 8¾c, and for the best No. 1 heavy hogs, $8 60 to 8 85; extra hogs, in small lots to butchers, 9c. But few in pens unsold.

SHEEP—The market for this class of stock remains about the same as last reports, at from $1 to $1 50 per head for common and poor; medium to good $2 to 2 50, and by the pound for No. 1 good butcher sheep at 3 to 4c; heavy, well-fatted shipping sheep 4¾c—very few of this class on the market. Lambs sell as to quality at from $1 50 to $2 50 per head for common, and for the best $3 to 4 00. But few in pens unsold.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK-YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

CATTLE—The market opened dull and sluggish this morning, with only 160 head on sale. This is less than one-half the number usually on the market for Monday. The market was well supplied with cattle during the last three days of last week, when the butchers bought freely, so to-day they did not need many to supply the immediate wants of their customers, as this season of the year butchers depend upon their purchases from day to day. Now that the extreme hot weather has set in, when hundreds of people leave the city to find recreation at the watering-places, their absence has a powerful effect upon the market, which causes a dull, sluggish market, and seemingly there is not more than one-half the number used at this season of the year as in the fall or winter season. Most of the offerings were sold, and as there seems to be a light supply we look to see the present prices of cattle fully maintained. Most of the cattle brought to market are of the common and inferior qualities. But few choice or extra and nearly fancy have been offered on this market for weeks. Louis Bilis shipped some seven car loads during the last four days. They were large, heavy beeves, weighing from 1,300 to 1,500 average, and cost from $6 75 to $7 50 per 100 lbs gross. We now give grades and prices: Fancy, none on sale. Choice extra, weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, well fatted, such as are bought for points east of here, sell at $6 50 to $7. Oxen well fatted sell at $5 to $5 50. Butcher stuff, such as fat cows, heifers and steers, sell at $5 50 to $6 25. Second quality sell at $4 to $5, and common rough tailings sell at $2 50 to $3 per 100 lbs gross.

COWS AND CALVES—Sell, as to quality, from $30 to $60.

SHEEP—Common lots are slow sale at $1 00 to $2 00 per head. Heavy, well-fatted, weighing from 110 to 130 pounds, sell at $3 50 to $5 00. Lambs are in demand, and sell as to quality. We quote common at $1 50 to $2 50, and heavy, well-grown and well-fatted sell at $3 50 to $4 00 per head.

HOGS—The market is fair and the demand good. Shippers are busy in shipping east, and they, with the butchers, keep the yards clear, and make the market active at $7@7 50 for light and $8@8 50 for medium, and choice heavy corn-fed, weighing 250 lbs and upwards, sell at $8 75 @9 per 100 lbs gross.

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, July 19.—Ashes, pots are steady at $6 25 @6 75; pearls are nominal at $8@9 25. Cotton market steady with sales of 1,400 bales of middling uplands. Receipts of flour 10,286 bbls; the market is less active; opened $1 30@2 higher on shipping brands, which are scarce; sales of 27,000 bbls at $5 75@6 50 for superfine Western and State; $6 60@7 for common to good extra Western and State; $6@7 35 for good to choice do; $6 60@7 for common to good extra Ohio; $7 10@7 60 for good to choice do; $6 75@7 60 for common to choice white wheat Western extra; $6 60@9 50 for common to choice extra St. Louis; the market closing quiet. Rye flour is very firm, with sales of 420 bbls at $6 25@7. Whisky is firmer, with a fair business doing; sales of 550 bbls at $1 02½@1 03½. Receipts of wheat 119,971 bush; the market was less active but steady at the opening and closed 2@3c lower, with sales of 236,000 bush at $1 56@1 60 for No 1 spring, the latter price an extreme; $1 45@1 53 for No 2 Milwaukee, the latter price for choice; $1 35@1 45 for No 2 Chicago; $1 29@1 35 for No 3 spring; $1 18@1 28 for rejected spring; $1 56@1 68½ for red and amber Western, the latter price for choice; $1 58@1 63 for red and amber State; $1 75@1 80 for white Western; $1 80@1 90 for white State. Rye is dull and nominal. Receipts of corn 34,438 bush; the market is quiet but a shade firmer, and canal lots close 1c lower, with sales of 139,000 bush at $1@1 10 for new Western mixed, chiefly at $1 05@1 08; $1 10@1 13 for yellow, and $1 16@1 20 for white. Receipts of oats 34,113 bush; the market is quiet and unchanged, with sales of 51,000 bush at 63@65½c for Western, and 70@73c for Ohio and State. Coffee is quiet and unchanged. Sugar is firm, with sales of 1,800 hhds of Cuba and Porto Rico at 8½@11½c; also sales of 520 boxes of Havana at 10½c. Rice is quiet but steady. Petroleum is quiet at 13c for crude and 24½@25c for refined. Hay is quiet at 70@75c for shipping. Hops are firm. Provisions, mess pork is firm, with a better demand; there were small offerings; $30 50 bid; prime mess is dull and somewhat nominal at $28 for Western; sales of 50 bbls; also sales of 500 bbls of mess, seller August, at $30 50@30 55, and 2,250 bbls, buyer August, at $31. Beef is quiet and quotations uncertain. Middles are a shade higher, with sales of 150 boxes, on order, of long clear at 15½@15½c. Lard is steady, with more inquiry; sales of 500 tierces at 13½ @16½c for city; 16½@17c for Western steam, and 17@17½c for kettle rendered; also sales of 1,000 tierces at 16½c for July and 16½@17c for August. Butter is steady at 15@27c for Western, and 30@40c for State. Cheese is dull at 7@14½c. Freights are firmer to Liverpool, with shipments of 23,500 bush of wheat per steam at 12d; to London, 23,500 bush of wheat per sail at 12d; to Cork, on orders equal to 10,000 quarters of wheat at 7s 6d@8s.

Latest—5 p. m.—Flour closed stronger on shipping grades; $7@7 25 for extra State. Wheat is stronger, with a moderate demand at $1 56@1 60 for No 1 spring; $1 60@1 66½ for amber. Corn quiet at $1 03@1 08 for a boat load of new mixed. Oats are quiet but steady. Pork is quiet but firm at $30 50 for Western mess. Lard is firm but quiet. Bacon is a shade higher and wanted. Eggs are quiet.

DRY GOODS—The market is unchanged. Heavy brown sheetings of the best makes 13½@14c; seconds 12@13c; heavy brown drills 13@13½c, which is relatively high; 11@11½c for fancy prints; 10½c for Simpson's mourning.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Eastern exchange is unchanged. Flour, the market is firm and a shade higher. Wheat, the market is active, with sales of No 2 at $1 20@1 28 cash and $1 29@1 31 for seller July; $1 28@1 31 for seller August, closing quiet at $1 21½ cash and $1 25@1 26 for seller August; this afternoon the market was active at $1 26 for seller July; $1 28½ for seller August. Corn, the market is active and unsettled, with sales of No 2 at 89@92½c cash and 90@97½ for seller August, closing at 96c cash; this afternoon the market was active and higher at 98½c for seller July; 94½@95c for seller August. Oats, the market is fairly active and ½@¾c higher, closing at 51½c for No 2 in store. Rye, the early sales of No 2 were at 89c, the market closing quiet at 85c. Barley is very dull. Highwines are quiet; the market opening at $1 and closing at 99c. Provisions are quiet but firmer; mess pork $30@30 25. Lard 16½@16½c. Hogs are active and 10@15c lower at $8 80@9 40 for fair to extra prime. Cattle are dull at $3 75@7 62½ for common Texan steers to good smooth shipping steers. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,095 bbls of flour, 35,300 bush wheat, 73,860 bush corn, 20,384 bush oats, 1,075 bush rye, 1,450 bush barley, 3,212 head hogs. Shipments: 4,449 bbls of flour, 20,401 bush wheat, 66,477 bush corn, 72,390 bush oats, 379 bush rye, 386 bush barley, 3,579 head hogs. Freights are quiet and a shade easier.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Hemp is firm at $110@185; rope firm at 8@8½c; bagging 30c. Flour, superfine and extras are scarce and wanted, and prices are firm at $4 85@5 10; double extra $5 50; triple extra $6@6 25; family $6 75@7 50. Wheat, the market is firm and better; No 2 red fall $1 30@1 35; No 1 do $1 40@1 45; No 3 spring sold at $1 05. Corn is inactive and unchanged; mixed and yellow 87@91c; white 91@1 03. Oats, the market opened firm and higher at 50@54c and closed dull at the advance. Rye is steady at 80@85c. Whisky is firm at $1. Provisions are firm; mess pork $30 50@30 62½. Dry-salted shoulders 13½. Bacon, order sales of shoulders at 14½@14½c; clear sides 17½ @17½c and clear 18½c; canvassed sugar-cured hams 25c. Lard is dull at 15@16c for tierce and 17@17½c for keg. Cattle are steady at 4½@6c for good to prime; 6½@7½c for choice to extra. Hogs are firm at $8 9c. Receipts of flour 2,600 bbls, wheat 30,200 bush, corn 20,300 bush, oats 9,000 bush, rye 600 bush, cattle 475 head.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Flour market 25c higher: family $7@7 25. Wheat is in good demand and prices are higher; red winter $1 33@1 40; new white $1 60. Corn is firm at 88@90c. Oats are steady at 56@60c. Rye 98c@$1. Cotton is nominally unchanged. Whisky advanced to 99c@$1. Provisions are buoyant; mess pork is held at $31. Lard 16½@16½c; there is not much offered. Bulk meats have advanced to 13½c for shoulders; they are now held at 13c; sides are held at 15½c, 15½c and 16½c, and there is not much offering. Bacon is advancing; shoulders are held at 14½c; sides at 17½@18½c for clear rib and clear; sugar-cured hams 24@24½c; holders are asking 25c. Butter and cheese are unchanged. Lard oil is firm at $1 15@1 18 for current make. Linseed oil is steady at $1 @1 03. Gold 122½ buying. Exchange is steady.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Flour is active; extras $5 50; spring wheat extra family $6@7 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do $7@7 75; fancy lots $7 75@9. Wheat is irregular; Ohio red $1 62@1 65; choice Indiana $1 65; Pennsylvania $1 70, an advance. Corn is less active; yellow $1 12@1 14; mixed Western $1 08@1 10. Rye, the receipts are light; State $1 10@1 12. Oats are quiet; State 64@65c. Provisions are unchanged. Petroleum, crude is held at 17½c, and refined at 34½@35½c. Whisky is steady; Western iron-bound $1 03@1 05.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—Flour is higher; superfine $5 75; double extra $6 50; triple extra $6 50@7. Corn advanced; mixed $1@1 05; white $1 12@1 15. Oats 64@65c. Hay scarce and higher; prime $30@31. Mess pork quiet at $31 50@31 75. Hams 22½@23c. Lard is firmer; tierce 16½@17c, and keg 18½@18½c. Sugar is scarce and firmer; prime 12½c. Molasses, none here. Bacon firmer; shoulders 15½@15½c; clear rib sides 18½@18½c, and clear sides 19½c@19½c. Whisky unchanged. Sterling 134½.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Flour is quiet but firm, and stock very scarce. Wheat, the receipts are light; red $1 45@1 70; white $1 50@1 80; Pennsylvania $1 50@1 60. Corn is firm and higher; white $1 20; yellow $1 15. Oats dull at 35@58c for No 2, and 62@65c for old. Mess pork is firm at $31. Bacon is firm; rib sides 17½@18½c; clear rib 18c; shoulders 15c; hams 24@25c. Lard is quiet at 16½@17c. Whisky is in good at $1 03 @1 05.

MEMPHIS, July 19.—Cotton flat; nothing doing; receipts 125 bales; exports 225 bales. Corn is strong at 95c@$1 05. Oats dull at 65c. Hay firm at $21 00. Flour firm; superfine $5 75. Cornmeal dull at $4 80. Provisions are firmer; mess pork $31 50. Bacon shoulders 15c; clear sides 19c.

### Cambridge Live Stock Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 19.—Beef cattle—Receipts 968 head; the market is quiet; good cattle are held as high as last week, but the lower grades are 50c off from last quotations; extra $13@13 25; first quality $12@12 50; second $11@11 50; third $9@10. Sheep and lambs—receipts 7,325 head; the market is dull and prices are reduced ½@¾c; sales in lots at $2@4 each; extra $4 25@5. Veal calves $5@10.

### East Liberty Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., July 19.—Hogs run still light; best heavy $9 50@9 65; medium $9 25@9 50; light $9@9 25, with a good demand. Cattle are in fair; the demand not heavy; they are selling slowly at 6½@8c for the best. Sheep run moderate to-day; they are selling at 4@5½c; very best 5½c.

## DIED.

POWELL—On Tuesday, at 20 minutes of 11 o'clock p. m., Dr. Lewellyn Powell, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

## *SPECIAL NOTICE.*

### College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Funeral of Dr. Powell.

THERE will be a meeting of this body at the Hall of the Board of School Trustees to-day at 12 o'clock, to take appropriate action in regard to the death and burial of our late President and fellow. A full attendance is requested. By order of President.

W. H. GALT.

### Notice.

THE Physicians of the city are requested to attend the funeral of Dr. Powell in their buggies. That part of the procession will form on the east side of Sixth street, in front of St. Paul's Church—the head resting upon Walnut.

## STOLEN.

STOLEN—SIGN—$50 reward. On Friday night, 15th inst., from the side of W. B. Belknap's iron store, northeast corner of Third and Main streets, a black and gilt sign advertising the Louisville and Cincinnati U. S. Mail Line Steamers. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for the return of the sign and evidence that will lead to the conviction of the thief, or ten dollars for the return of the sign. FRANK CARTER, Superintendent.

STOLEN—CITY WARRANT—No. 2,594, dated July 8, 1870, in favor of John Mitchell. This is to notify all persons from buying the same, as it will not be paid to anyone but me. JOHN MITCHELL.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# THIRD ANNUAL PICNIC

OF THE

## ST. MICHAEL'S Benevolent Society,

### At Woodland Garden,

### On Thursday, July 21, '70.

**Committee of Arrangements.**

Dan Guy, Chairman, Matthew Curran, Secretary,
P. Carroll, Floyd street, Treasurer.

Henry Bummeller, G. D. Barrett,
Philip Murphy, Thomas Hackett,
Ed. Gorman, James McQuillan,
Thomas McShane, Dan McCann,
J. Louis Brady, Pat Bannon,
John Fitzgerald, John Shelly,
Charles A. Garcia, Michael Tierney,
John Kerrigan, John McAteer.

**Floor Managers.**

William Leahy and Pat Burke, Musical Directors.
Ed Gorman, John Burke,
Dan McCann, Michael J. Burke.

The Society will form in front of St. Michael's Church, right resting on Market street, at 1 o'clock precisely, down Market to Fifth, out Fifth to Jefferson, down Jefferson to Fourteenth, in Fourteenth to Market, up Market to Eleventh, in Eleventh to Main, up Main to Jackson, out Jackson to Market, thence to the Woodland Garden.

Carls. Haupt's celebrated band will be in attendance.

☞ Admission, 25 cents. jy19 d3

## BASKET PICNIC.

A GRAND family basket picnic will be given on Wednesday, July 20, at Rudd's Grove, 4 miles above the city. The boat will leave the foot of Clay street at 8¼ A. M. Tickets for the trip $1, to be had at the boat. jy19 d2*

# GRAND EXCURSION!

—TO—

# LAKE SUPERIOR.

THE Union Steamboat Company will send their favorite steamer, Arctic, Captain J. E. Turner, leaving Buffalo July 20, Cleveland July 21, Detroit July 22, on a grand excursion around Lake Superior, visiting every point of interest on that celebrated and attractive lake. The trip will occupy 24 days, visiting all the prominent points and attractions on the route. A good band of music will accompany the excursion. An experienced physician will be on board the entire trip. The cost to the excursionists will be less per day than board at any first-class city hotel, while the table and accommodations will be found second to none. As only 100 tickets will be sold, application for them should be made at once. The public are assured that this is the most delightful water trip on the American continent. Fare for the round trip, including meals and berth, $100. For passage and all information, apply to SETH CALDWELL, Agent, 1 Main st., Buffalo; W. D. CUSHING, Agent, 142 Superior st., Cleveland; A. CHESEBROUGH, Agent, Detroit.

S. D. CALDWALL, Gen'l Manager,
jy15 d6 5 Ohio street, Buffalo.

## AUCTION SALES.

### BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

## Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Clothing, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, July 21, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., we will sell a regular line of Dry Goods, Cassimeres, Jeans, Linseys, Cottonades, Italians, Hosiery, Suspenders, Brown Drill and Canton Flannel Drawers, Calico, Cassimere, and White Shirts. Also a large stock of a retailer, consisting of Dress Goods, Flannels, Crash, Hats, Umbrellas, Undershirts and Drawers, and a general variety of notions, &c., &c. Also at 12 M. a nice assortment of clothing in Linen, Cassimere, and Jeans.

Terms cash.

jy20 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

### BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

## 400 Cases and Cartoons Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 20, at 10 o clock, many desirable goods.

jy19 H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

### BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Assignee's Sale of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Fixtures of a First-class Candy Factory,

AT AUCTION

THURSDAY, July 21, at 10 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, No. 153 Ninth street, the entire furniture and fixtures of a first-class candy factory, consisting in part of one piano, mirrors, carpets, bedsteads, mattresses, wardrobes, bureaus, chairs, 1 spring wagon, 9 copper kettles, 2 platform scales, 11 dozen glass jars, 5 candy machines, 3 candy rocks, 1 show-case, 1 lot fruit molds, &c.

Terms cash. J. L. WHEAT, Assignee.
jy13deod-lnSu-ts H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

# BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

## Great Closing-Out Sale

OF

### Valuable Improved and Unimproved Business, Residence and Suburban Real Estate, by order of the

## *BANK OF KENTUCKY,*

## ON LONG CREDITS

## AT AUCTION.

BY order of the President and Directors of the Bank of Kentucky, we will sell the following valuable property at auction, on the premises, at the times hereinafter mentioned, viz:

### On Thursday, July 21, at 5 P. M.,

25x160 to an alley, on Southall street, between Spring and Charlton streets.

120x285 to 219 to an alley, on the north side of St. Barnard street, between Spring and Charlton sts.

Also, on same day, at 6 P. M., on the premises, 100x86 8-12, on the northeast corner of Clay and Gray sts.

### On Friday, July 22, at 5 1-2 P. M.,

172x204 on the north side of Main street, between Preston and Jackson. This property fronts on Washington and on Main street.

On same day, at 6 P. M., a very valuable lot of 113x150, on the southeast corner of Preston and Water sts.

### On Saturday, July 23, at 5 P. M.,

That splendid business lot on the south side Main street, between First and Second, fronting 27½ feet on Main by 100 feet deep to a 12-foot alley.

Also on same day, at 6 P. M., a beautiful lot, 32x200 to an alley, on the east side of First, between Breckinridge and Caldwell.

### On Monday, July 25, at 5 P. M.,

24x165 to an alley, on n. e. cor. 8th and Jefferson sts., splendidly improved. On this lot there are three No. 1 residences and a first-class storehouse with residence above. The residences are two story and attic, containing 8 rooms, besides kitchen and servants' rooms. The houses are in perfect order, and occupied by the best class of tenants. This property is exceedingly desirable for investment or for family residence.

### On Tuesday, July 26, at 4 P. M.,

A beautiful residence site of 110x193, on north side of Third cross-street, between Chestnut and Oak streets, Portland.

On same day, at 5½ P. M., a splendid lot, 135x200 to an alley, on the west side of Tenth street, between Magazine and Broadway. This is one of the handsomest lots in the city.

The terms of the sales will be one-fourth cash, the remainder in equal payments in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest and lien.

The above list embraces very valuable property, and the terms are so exceedingly liberal that the property is within the reach of all who may want homes or desire investments. The sale is made by the bank to close out this property to the best bidder, and persons who desire to purchase will remember the sales are BONA FIDE, AND NO BY BIDDERS. The property will be divided to suit purchasers.

jy16 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

### BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Beautiful Cottage and Lot on Caldwell st.,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, July 23, at 6 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell one of the handsomest cottages in the city, situated on the south side of Caldwell street, between Brook and Floyd, containing large hall, 7 rooms and pantry, 2 porches, carriage-house and stable. The lot is 35 by 160, beautifully ornamented with choice shrubbery, fruit trees, &c. It is a most delightful residence, in a first-rate neighborhood.

Terms—One-third cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.

jy17 SuTuTh&d PEARSON & MEDDIS.

USE
SCHROEDER'S
BITTERS
FOR
COCKTAILS
H. SCHROEDER & SONS.
LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED—Mechanics, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, agents, farm hands, families, laborers, etc. Ladies, collectors, waiters, boys, &c., to register for situations. Merchants and business men, corporations, contractors, &c., get help at the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—BOARD—For a genteel family, three adults and one child 5 years of age, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Two rooms wanted. References given and required. Communication confidential. Address W. W. J., this office. jy20 d2*

WANTED—A SALESMAN—Of good moral character; steady employment and fair wages. F. A. TREMAINE, No. 7 Mozart Building.

WANTED—A NEAT COTTAGE—By a good tenant, in a good neighborhood, with 4 or 5 rooms, nicely finished; will pay from $20 to $25 per month. Address W., care of Gresham, Emington & Co., 74 West Main street. jy20 d2*

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN—With from $200 to $300, can secure business. No. 1 situation by applying at room 95, Spurrier House. jy19 d2*

WANTED—BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—For a lady, 2 children, and nurse. State terms, situation of place, and address H. G., this office. jy17 d3*

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—Apply at No. 400 Broadway, corner of Twelfth. jy17 d3*

WANTED—HOUSE—Want to purchase a small house or cottage convenient to street cars. Those having such to sell will please address M. Y. H., this office, stating location and terms. jy19 dtf

WANTED—A NICE FAMILY—To board and occupy one or two commanding rooms in one of the most delightful and pleasantly situated places in the county, embracing about five acres, all ornamented with handsome forest, shade and fruit trees and beautified with all kinds of flowers and shrubbery, and within one square from the street cars. The most unexceptionable reference given and required. Address C. W., Commercial office, or call at 314 Duncan street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth. je18 dsodtf

WANTED—SITUATION—A lady and first-class music teacher will teach letters or music for a seminary or a family. For unquestionable reference apply at this office. jy7 d3*

WANTED—1,000 FEMALES—Do you wish any female help? Girls, do you want a place? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl AT ONCE, cooks, nurses, maids, &c. All respectable females invited to call and find homes FREE. MILLER & CO. je26 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—To manufacture and sell our labor-saving inventions. HUGHES & HUGHES, 33 High st., Louisville, Ky. my31 d&wtf

## WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—The American Life Insurance Company, of Palladelphia, desires to employ agents to work in this State, and will make liberal arrangements with responsible active men. Apply to W. H. SLAUGHTER & CO., Second and Main, in the rear of People's Bank. jy20 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—In every city and county in the United States. We are offering greater inducements than any other house employing agents. For particulars call on or send stamp to J. B. MOORE & CO., 166 Jefferson street, Louisville. jy20 dlmisSu&wl

$240 PER month to agents. 15 entirely new articles, staple as flour. Samples and instructions free. Address C. M. LININGTON, 88 S. Halsted street, Chicago. jy14 d30

$20 A DAY TO MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS—To introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40 to use the celebrated Wilson feed. All others are infringements, and the seller and the user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. OUTFIT FREE. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. n27 dly

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

## FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES—The fine rosewood desks, iron railing, marble counter, and other bank fixtures, at the corner of Fourth and Main streets, the premises formerly occupied by Tucker & Co., will be sold very cheap. Apply at the premises or by letter to JAS. FERRIER, Agent U. S. Mail Line Company. jy20 d3

FOR SALE—"EAST END"—Brick dwelling with lot 50 feet front by 200 feet to a 20-foot paved alley. A very desirable and cheap property. ERASTUS D. TYLER, Real Estate Broker, 73½ Fifth st.

FOR SALE—LOTS—Portland. I am authorized to offer building lots suitable for residences at prices to suit the times. Bargains to those wanting cheap lots and long time for payment. ERASTUS D. TYLER, Real Estate Broker, 73½ Fifth st. jy20 d6

FOR SALE—MARE & WAGON—A fast young mare and buggy-wagon will be sold low if application is made soon to J. MONTZ or T. B. DUNCAN, 139 Third street. jy20 d6

FOR SALE—One spring wagon, made by Wm. Ruby; one buggy wagon, made by McQuillan; both nearly new and in good order; will trade them for horse and buggy. DAVIS, STORTS & CO., Kentucky Planing Mill. jy19 d6

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY—On the south side of Market street, between First and Second. Lot 39 feet front, running through to the alley. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 84 and 86 Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—STORE—Wishing to retire from business, I offer my stock of hats, caps, trunks, valises, umbrellas, and canes, and suitable fixtures, for sale. The stand is one of the most desirable in the city. To any one wishing to purchase I will give a bargain. G. J. MOORE, National Hotel Building, Fourth street, bet. Main and Market. jy15 d6*

FOR SALE—GROCERY—The undersigned, wishing to change his business, therefore offers his grocery store, situated on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth, for sale on very suitable conditions. The house which the business is carried on is a three-story brick building, the store 80 feet long, and can be used as well for wholesale as retail business. Plenty of room to live. For further information apply at the place. JOHN OTTO MUENCH, No. 198 Market st., bet. Fifth and Sixth sts. je25 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—A house and lot on the south side of Breckinridge st., between Second and Third streets; house contains 5 rooms; lot 25x100 feet. Also a lot 88x180 feet, on the southwest corner of Logan and Cane streets. Also a lot 56 3-12x160 5-12 feet, on the north side of Cane street, between Kentucky and Logan streets. Also lot with a front of 66 feet, on Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut streets. Terms easy. Apply to G. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson street. jy8 dtf

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. jy15 dtf

## FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—35 HEAD OF GOOD 2-YEAR-OLD MULES—On my farm, near Jeffersontown, Ky. JOS. T. HITE. jy17 d6*

FOR SALE—HOUSE—At Lagrange, a good two-story brick house with 8 or 9 rooms, metal roof, with all necessary out-buildings. Lot contains 8 or 10 acres, with plenty of fruit and shrubbery. A very desirable place for a family. Can have the use of land on the other side of the railroad. All at Lagrange. Apply to ISAACS & JULIAN, No. 116 Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—Cheap and on easy terms—A cottage house of three rooms and kitchen, in good order, with 3 acres of land (more land if desired), cellar, stable, good well, fine fruit trees, excellent water, and a pleasant location, at Beard's Station, on the L., C. & L. Railroad, 20 miles from the city. Price $2,500, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. Inquire of owner, SAMUEL HYMAN, on adjoining premises. ja13 wed&sat

FOR SALE OR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE-HOUSE—With dwelling attached, in the thriving town of Allensville, Todd county, Ky. The best stand for dry goods and millinery. Rent $250. Apply to PH. HIRSHFELD, Allensville, Ky. jy2 Sa&Wd

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SHELBY-COUNTY FARM—Situated 5¼ miles southwest of Shelbyville, 3 miles south of Simpsonville, ¼ of a mile from Taylorsville branch pike, containing 282 acres of land; 180 acres is in a high state of cultivation; 92 acres woodland pasture, splendidly set in bluegrass. The improvements are a nice brick house of 6 rooms, with servants' house detached. Good spring, well, and cistern, and all necessary out-buildings, convenient to residence, and splendid running water through the farm. This is one of the best stock farms in Shelby county, and is offered at a great bargain. The Shelbyville railroad will be running shortly within 3 miles of the farm. PEARSON & MEDDIS. jy3 dtf

FOR SALE—HOTEL—Any one wishing to purchase a pleasant and desirable hotel can do so by applying to the undersigned, in Eminence, Ky. I wish to sell the house known as the "Willard House." It is in a fine location, with plenty of water—all necessary out-buildings—good stable attached to it; also an ice-house filled with ice. Any one wishing to keep hotel can get as many boarders as they wish, also a great deal of transient custom. For terms apply to J. M. TODD, Jr., Eminence, Ky. ap14 dtf

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A ROOM—Suitable for a business office, at 50 West Main street, bet. Second and Third. Also 3d floor, suitable for a manufactory. Apply on the premises. jy20 d6

FOR RENT—STORE—No. 65 Third street, between Main and Market. Apply to WM. F. BEASLEY & CO., No. 63 Sixth street. jy20 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Four splendidly furnished rooms at 114 Fourth street. jy20 dd3

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished, at 38 West Green street. jy20 d6*

FOR RENT—LARGE AND WELL-ARRANGED STOREHOUSE—On north side Market street between Third and Fourth streets—one of the best storehouses in that square. Apply to JOHN WILSON, 159 Jefferson street, north side, near corner of Fifth street. jy17 d6

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—No. 287 east side Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway. Apply to W. HEFFERNAN, 334 Main street, between Eighth and Ninth. jy18 d6

FOR RENT—SALOON AND [illegible]—Weisiger Block, now occupied by Schanzenbacher & Burkel. Possession given 1st of August, with one storeroom, one office, and two bed-rooms. For terms, apply at the office of Central Market. JOHN M. BOGGS, Agent. jy18 d6

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Formerly occupied by the undersigned, situated on the west side of Main, two doors from First st. For terms, inquire of DOHN, BARKHOUSE & CO., No. 11 Second street, bet. Main and river. jy15 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story-and-attic house, on Walnut, bet. Eighth and Ninth, south side; 7 or 8 rooms; newly painted and papered. Apply to J. G. BAXTER, at the Mayor's office. jy15 dtf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A fine two-story brick residence, with all the modern improvements, containing 8 rooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and bath-room, situated on Seventh street, between Magazine and Broadway. Apply at C. BAMBERGER'S, No. 201 Main st.

FOR RENT—A FINE BRICK STOREHOUSE—Situated on Main street, bet. Eighth and Ninth, is 26¼ feet front, 4 stories high, and built back to alley. Has elevator, and is in complete order, ready for business. Rent $1,600. Apply to JOHN S. BRANNIN, or JOHN H. BRAND. my28 dtf

FOR LEASE—LOTS—For a term of years, building lots of size to suit purchasers, on Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, west of Twenty-second street, and on Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth cross-streets, by GRAVES & SON, Twenty-fifth and Chestnut. ap14 dtf

## STRAYED.

STRAYED—MULE—From the subscriber, on Sunday, 17th, a bay mare, low and heavy-set, about 8 years old. A suitable reward will be given on her return to W. C. MOORE, 78 Main, three doors above Third. jy19 d3*

STRAYED—PONY—A brown-black mare, bay, 14 hands high, from Woodland Garden, Fair Grounds, on Saturday night last. A suitable reward will be paid for her recovery. BARRY COLEMAN, 291 Main street. jy18 d3*

STRAYED—COW—On Sunday, the 17th, a small red cow, a little white on the tail and back, only 4 years old, ready to drop her calf. A liberal reward will be given on her return to JOHN GIVENS, 143 West street, near Walnut. jy19 d3*

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—A nicely furnished front room for gentleman and wife. Also front room for two single men. Apply at No. 289 Sixth st. jy20 d3dtf

BOARDING—Two desirable rooms, suitable for families or single men, at 161 Seventh st. jy18 dtf

BOARDING—Very handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with desirable board, in Hillside Block, corner of Second and Jefferson. Also, day boarders accommodated. je18 dtf